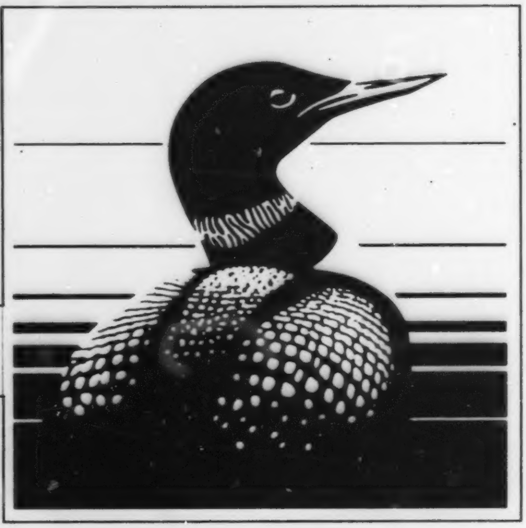
Community knowledge on Ivory Gulls near the Brodeur Peninsula, Baffin Island

J. A. Akearok, M. L. Mallory, and A. J. Fontaine

Prairie and Northern Region 2002
Canadian Wildlife Service



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ABSTRACT

The Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea*) is listed as a species of "Special Concern" by COSEWIC. By the mid-1980s, there were 10 known, small breeding colonies of Ivory Gulls on the Brodeur Peninsula, northwestern Baffin Island. These colonies have not been visited for over 15 years, and there were anecdotal reports of declines in numbers of Ivory Gulls in the area. We conducted interviews of 12 Inuit hunters and elders in Arctic Bay, Baffin Island to gather traditional ecological knowledge (or Inuit Qaujimanituqangit) on Ivory Gulls. Inuit provided accurate information on natural history aspects of this species' biology, but there were some differences in perceptions of the local population status of this gull. We attributed these differences in part to the fact that this species has never been an important dietary item for Inuit in this region. Half of the people interviewed thought that they saw fewer Ivory Gulls now than in the past, whereas only one individual thought he saw more now. This study, combined with information from other High Arctic communities, suggests that some colonies of Ivory Gulls may be declining. We recommend a resurvey of known, eastern Arctic Ivory Gull colonies as quickly as possible to assess current status of this species.

RESUME

La Mouette Blanche (*Pagophila eburnea*) est classée "Espèce Préoccupante" par COSEPAC. Au milieu des années 80, il y avait 10 petites colonies de nidification connues sur la Péninsule de Brodeur, dans le nordouest de l'Île de Baffin. Ces colonies n'ont pas été visitées depuis plus de 15 ans, et certains rapports anecdotiques pointent vers un déclin de la Mouette Blanche dans cette région. Nous avons dirigé 12 entrevues auprès de chasseurs et ainés Inuit de la communauté de Arctic Bay, Île de Baffin, dans le but de recueillir des connaissances écologiques traditionelles (ou Inuit Qaujimanituqangit) sur la Mouette Blanche. Les chasseurs et ainés Inuit ont fourni des informations exactes sur l'histoire naturelle de la biologie de cette espèce, mais il y avait des différences de perception quant au statut de sa population locale. Nous attribuons ces différences en partie au fait que cette espèce n'a jamais été une espèce importante dans le régime alimentaire des Inuits de cette région. La moitié des gens ayant pris part aux entrevues pensaient qu'ils voyaient moins de Mouette Blanche que par le passé, alors que seulement un individu a suggéré qu'il en observait plus actuellement. Cette étude, combinée à de l'information obtenu de d'autres communautés du Haut Arctique, suggère que certaines colonies de Mouette Blanche sont peut-être en déclin. Nous recommandons d'effectuer dans les plus brefs délais de nouveaux recensements des colonies connus de la Mouette Blanche pour évaluer le statut actuel de cette espèce.

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ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ (ᐊᑎᖓᑦᑕᐅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖕᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ: ᑲᓂᖅ) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓃᓗᐊᕋᓯᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᐊᕌᒍᑦ 1980'ᐸᓗᒥᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓂᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᔭᓂᑦ (10) ᐹᑐᐸᓂᓐᓴᓗᒥᑦ (Brodeur Peninsula) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᐅᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᔭᓐ (10) ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᑯᑖᖏᑦᑐ 15 ᐊᕌᒍᖓᓚ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᖕᖓ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓚᓯᒥᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᐅᓂᓲ ᐹᑐᐸᓂᓐᓴᓗᒥᑦ (Brodeur Peninsula). ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᓱᑕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓂᑦ. ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᓚᐅᖅᑕᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᖕᒋᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᒥᒎᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓕᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᒥᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕᖃᐃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᖕᒋᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᒥᒎᓂᖓᓂᑦ. ᑐᐊᔪᓂᑦ (12) ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᓚᐅᖅᓯᑦᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓴᐃᒃᓯᑦ (6) ᐃᓱᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓃᕐᓯᓯᒥᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓚᓯᒥᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ. ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑲᑕᒃᓗᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑕᑉᐹᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᕆᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᑦ. ᐅᓄᕐᓃᓗᐊᓇᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒪᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᓵᓕᕆᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᒥᒎᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕐᓗᑎᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

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ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᙱᑦᑐᓇᔭᓚᐅᖏᓚᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖏᒃᑯᑦᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᙵ: ᐳᒃᕕᐅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕕᓕᕆᔩᑦ/ᓯᑳᒍ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕕᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ (Brookfield Zoo/Chicago Zoological Society). ᐅᐸᒍᓪᓗ ᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᖅᕐᔪᐊᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓯᔾᔨᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐸᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᕐᑯᔭᓕᕙᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᕈᒪᑎᓪᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᔭᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓂᑦ: ᒪᒃᑕ ᐊᑯᒪᓕᒃ, ᔪᐊᓇᓯ ᐊᑯᒪᓕᒃ, ᑯᓄ ᐊᐃᐱᓕ, ᐊᑕᒍᑦᑕᖅ ᐊᐃᐱᓕ, ᑯᓄ ᐆᔪᑯᓗᒃ, ᓇᒃᔪᒐᖅ ᐊᒃᐸᓕᐊᐱᒃ, ᓕᕙᐃ ᐹᓂᐸᔅ, ᔮᓂ ᐊᑕᒍᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᒥᓵᖅ ᐊᓗᕈᑦ, ᐹᓪ ᐃᔾᔭᖏᐊᖅ, ᑕᐃᕕᑎ ᑲᓪᓗᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᐅᑕᖅ ᔪᓯᑉ.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea*) is a small gull with pure white plumage, black eyes and feet. It inhabits the High Arctic during the breeding season (Haney and MacDonald 1995), and it is regularly observed by Inuit hunters at the floe edge or near multiyear ice. In fact, this gull is often found in ice-rich areas when feeding or resting offshore (Renaud and McLaren 1982), and its migration in the eastern Arctic sees individuals from the High Arctic move east and south through Baffin Bay and Davis Strait to winter off the edge of pack ice through to Labrador. Known breeding locations for this gull include Seymour Island, nunataks in Ellesmere Island and Devon Island (mountaintops surrounded by glaciers, resembling islands of land in a sea of ice), and 10 small colonies on the Brodeur Peninsula of northern Baffin Island, west of the community of Arctic Bay (Tununirusiq) (Reed and Dupuis 1983, Thomas and MacDonald 1987, Alexander et al. 1991, Haney and MacDonald 1995).

The Ivory Gull is listed as a species of "Special Concern" by COSEWIC (COSEWIC 2001) because of its limited population size, and its susceptibility to disturbance. However, there have been no meaningful assessments of Canadian Ivory Gull populations in more than 15 years. In fact, despite the information noted above, our knowledge of the abundance, distribution and breeding habitat of this species is very limited and outdated, because breeding and wintering locations for this gull are remote and inaccessible. Our ability to gather necessary data is hampered by the logistical constraints and corresponding high costs of broad-based surveys associated with working in arctic regions. Hence, standard, "western" scientific approaches to gathering information for assessment and management of this species can be difficult to apply.

Since 1999, the Ivory Gull colonies on the Brodeur Peninsula merit special concern. Anecdotal reports from Arctic Bay, particularly the Nunavut Wildlife Service Enforcement Officer, suggest that fewer gulls have been observed compared to what has been seen in the past (J. Coutu, *pers. commun.*; note that these concerns have also been expressed by residents of Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay and Nanisivik; CAFF 2001). Perceived declines in Ivory Gull numbers relate not only to areas near the community, but also from passengers on ships in Lancaster Sound (J. Coutu, *pers. commun.*). As well, mining exploration for kimberlite pipes and diamonds has been increasing on the Brodeur Peninsula since 1999, with several companies using helicopters in this broad region.

Given the challenges associated with conducting extensive aerial survey work in the eastern Arctic, alternate approaches to gathering data on Ivory Gulls have to be considered. Much attention has been given recently to the role that traditional or community indigenous peoples' knowledge (also known in the Arctic as *Inuit Qaujimanituqangit*) can and should play in the management of northern wildlife (Matveyeva 2000, Pierotti and Wildcat 2000, Usher 2000, Wallace 2000). Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) has been used to help define and manage local populations of harvested marine and terrestrial species in Nunavut (e.g. Stewart et al. 1995, Ferguson and Messier 1997, Ferguson et al. 1998, 2001, Hay 2000), and was recently used to gather distributional information on endangered species in southern Baffin Island (Mallory et al. 2001). While TEK can provide useful information not readily obtainable through western scientific approaches, there are also limitations that the researcher must consider. Of particular importance is the fact that the quality of TEK will vary depending on the species in question; for example, much knowledge is available on caribou (*Rangifer tarandrus*), a harvested and critical species for Inuit (Ferguson et al. 1998, 2001), but considerably less is available on infrequently harvested species such as gulls (Mallory et al. 2001). This means that the researcher must be cognizant of the relationship between the focal species and Inuit culture when interpreting results.

To address some of the concerns expressed by Arctic Bay about declining Ivory Gulls, we flew to the community to interview Inuit hunters and elders and record aspects of their knowledge of this species. Our interest focused on information regarding population status and trend, and the timing and locations where Inuit had observed Ivory Gulls near Arctic Bay. At the same time, we also asked questions about Long-tailed Ducks (*Clangula hyemalis*) and changes in sea ice, for other projects (see Appendix A).

2.0 METHODS

We gathered TEK through direct interviews with hunters and elders in the community of Arctic Bay between August 2-8, 2001 (Figure 1). We contacted the Ikajutiit Hunters' and Trappers' Organization approximately one month prior to the interviews, and had them review the interview questions in advance. We also asked the HTO to select appropriate hunters and elders (i.e. that might have experience with this species) to be interviewed.

Interviews were conducted in Inuktitut and English. For each interview, the interviewer (J. Akearok) took a list of questions, a notebook, a tape recorder, four - 1:250,000 topographic maps covering the Arctic Bay region, and pictures of the species. Prior to each interview, a consent form in Inuktitut and English was shown to each interviewee, and they were asked to sign the form to indicate if they wished to be identified in publications resulting from this work. Interviewees were paid a $30 honorarium, and interviews were generally kept to about one hour. Questions were kept simple and brief, and were based in part on the questions used in recent TEK studies (Hay 2000, Mallory et al. 2001). To assess each interviewee's current and past knowledge and observations of the Ivory Gull, they were asked whether they actively went out on the land and seas to hunt and camp presently and in the past. Aside from specific questions like whether they had seen the species in question, we also asked if they could or wanted to elaborate on the subject in any way that they felt comfortable. Before the end of each interview on each species, the interviewer would state that if they did not have anything else to say on the species that they were finished on the specific topic. During the questions, interviewees were encouraged to indicate on maps where they had observed the species, and these notations were kept on maps and in a notebook.

All but one interview was recorded, and were later transcribed and translated (Appendix A).

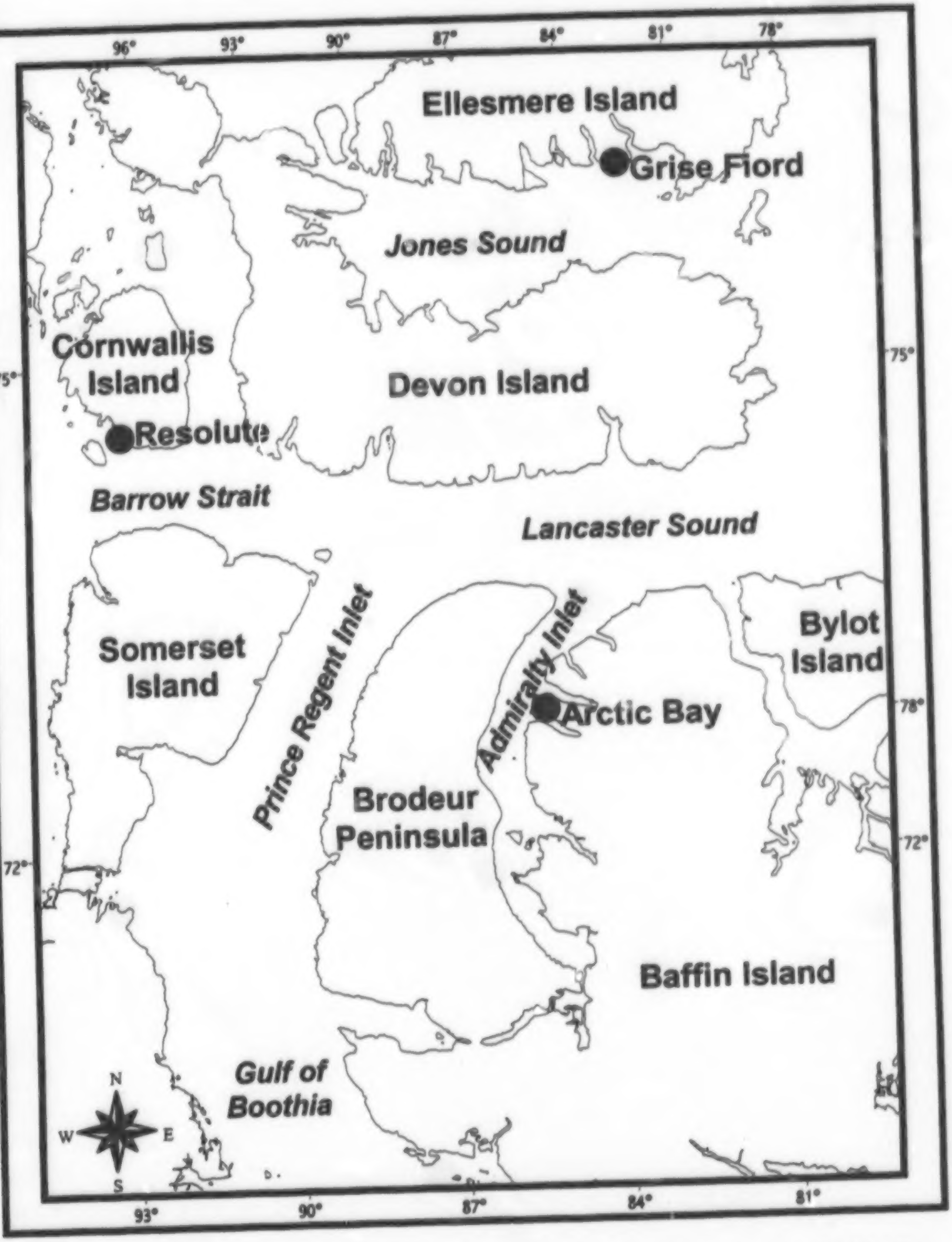

Figure 1. **Location of Arctic Bay and other geographic features described in the study.**

3.0 RESULTS

We interviewed 12 Inuit: three women and nine men. All were middle-aged or elders. Eleven interviewees stated that they actively went out on the land to hunt and camp in the past as well as the present, however, one informant mentioned that she did not go out on the land during the fall season. All interviewees were familiar with the Ivory Gull and were able to provide information on the timing of their observations of this species as well as its habits.

The complete transcript of each interview is in Appendix A. Below, we summarize the key points provided by interviewees on various aspects of Ivory Gull biology near Arctic Bay.

Timing of observations

Eleven interviewees stated that most Ivory Gulls were observed in the spring at the floe edge (in two cases this was the only time that people observed this species). Nine individuals indicated that this bird was observed rarely in the summer. During fall (September onwards), two individuals observed the species during migration, and one indicated that this is when most Ivory Gulls were observed (although two other people stated that they were rare at this time). One person said that they used to see more near town, and two people said that they observed young Ivory Gulls in the fall. Specific comments on the dates when Ivory Gulls arrive and depart the Arctic Bay area are in Table 1 (note that some responses were provided by several interviewees).

Table 1. Timing of Ivory Gull observations near Arctic Bay

Arrival	Departure	Comments
When the ice begins to thaw and form puddles of water	August and September	Leaves before Glaucous Gulls
May	September	Leaves when it gets cold and ice starts forming
May, mostly June	End of September	
June	October	
April, May but mostly June		
Spring		

Locations

The locations at which Ivory Gulls were seen differed through the year. In spring, birds were observed at the floe edge, the location of which varied annually. Gulls were rarely observed in the summer, and when they were it was often near multiyear ice. During fall migration, birds were observed scavenging food (seal or whale carcasses), or near forming ice (Table 2).

Table 2. Locations of Ivory Gull observations identified on maps

Spring Sites	Summer Sites	Fall Sites
Admiralty Inlet floe edge	Brodeur Peninsula east coast	Navy Board Inlet to Milne Inlet coast
Admiralty Inlet west coast	Lancaster Sound multiyear ice	
Iglorsuit Island	Ebenezer Harbour	
Ebenezer Harbour	Peter Richards Island	
Cape Strathcona floe edge parallel with Brodeur Peninsula		

Diet

Eleven of the 12 interviewees indicated that Ivory Gulls were often observed scavenging seal or narwhal fat or meat. Two people added that Ivory Gulls scavenge both from people and polar bears. Six individuals suggested that these gulls feed on fish, while four interviewees said that Ivory Gulls eat zooplankton or shrimp.

Inuit Use of Ivory Gulls

Five of the interviewees stated that their immediate ancestors harvested Ivory Gulls and eggs when their ancestors were stranded on the Brodeur Peninsula. One of these five people also stated that they would occasionally harvest and eat Ivory Gulls during times of food scarcity.

Local Population Status

There were differing opinions on the status of Ivory Gulls near Arctic Bay. Four people thought that the numbers of gulls near the community were declining, while another four thought numbers were unchanged. Only one person thought that he saw more gulls recently, and three people indicated that they didn't know whether numbers had changed or not, although two of these people thought they saw fewer gulls now.

Two of the interviewees thought that the birds had moved to a different breeding area, and another two indicated that the population probably goes through cycles of abundance.

Sea Ice

All interviewees indicated that the sea ice had changed in this area, with 11 of the 12 people noting that the ice was thinner in recent years near Arctic Bay. Several respondents indicated that the ice is darker, that it forms later and breaks up earlier, and that seabirds arrive earlier in the spring.

4.0 DISCUSSION

Our interviews with hunters and elders in Arctic Bay yielded interesting and important information on the Ivory Gull. Typically, the natural history descriptions of the species habits (arrival and departure observations, diet) matched what is known in the scientific literature (Haney and MacDonald 1995), suggesting that the reports are quite accurate. Moreover, the independent corroboration of locations or behaviours from reports of different hunters enhances our confidence in the reliability of the observations.

It was clear through the information we derived that there were some inconsistencies among community members in their knowledge or perceptions of Ivory Gull habits. Some of this is probably related to the nature of the IQ available for this species. For example, although some of the interviewees indicated that Ivory Gulls or their eggs have been eaten by Inuit in the past, it is not a common practice. Thus, it is safe to say that Nunavummiut do not currently nor have they historically relied on harvest of Ivory Gulls for food or other resources. In fact, none of the 12 interviewees had ever observed an Ivory Gull nest (although some of their ancestors had). As such, we should expect more detailed, precise, thorough and consistent IQ information for species on which Inuit survival has relied, such as caribou (Ferguson et al. 1998). For the Ivory Gull, much of the IQ would have been gathered or developed as hunters were after other prey. It is not surprising, therefore, that greater consistency in the reports came from questions related to where and when birds were observed (e.g. at the floe edge, when Inuit were hunting whales or seals), but less consistency was achieved on questions relating to population status or breeding locations.

Given that most of the observations of gulls were on the water or ice, it was also interesting to note the differences in the timing and location of observations between Inuit hunters. We found both seasonal differences, consistent with the biology of this species (Renaud and MacLaren 1982), and differences among years. The latter were attributable in part to annual changes in the location of the floe edge and pack ice in Admiralty Inlet and Lancaster Sound, and interannual changes in the extent, location and movement of sea ice that affect Ivory Gull migration (Haney and MacDonald 1995). For example, spring sightings of the arrival of gulls were recorded as early as April but as late as June. Some of the interviewees described the timing of Ivory Gull arrival not in terms of calendar dates, but instead in terms of specific sea ice conditions, notably when sea ice began to melt and form leads or surface puddles. All respondents indicated that sea ice was changing, particularly that it was thinner, more dangerous to drive on, and that it breaks up earlier, with the latter resulting in earlier arrival dates of seabirds. This suggests that Ivory Gull migration and reproductive biology will likely be influenced by changing ice conditions attributable to climate change.

Clearly most information on Ivory Gulls came from observations when gulls were in migration, or away from the colony feeding near pack ice or the floe edge. Two interviewees speculated on the location of colonies near Ebenezer Harbour and inland on the northeast Brodeur Peninsula, both locations not known to support colonies (Alexander et al. 1991). None of the people interviewed had been to an Ivory Gull colony, but six people recounted an incident experienced by their ancestors. Apparently Inuit in the previous generation had been stranded by an unusual break-up of sea ice, and were forced to cross the Brodeur Peninsula on foot. The Inuit came across an Ivory Gull colony far inland, where the area appeared white due to a large number of gulls (birds, eggs or faeces, depending on the account). The exact location is not known, but it was probably one of the colonies found later in various surveys (Reed and Dupuis 1983, Thomas and MacDonald 1987). Undoubtedly this is the same report first published by Bray (1943) and recounted by MacDonald and Macpherson (1962). Bray heard the story from "Iktukshakdjuk" who was one of the Inuit who saw the colony. At the time of Bray's publication (1943), the sighting was "from many years ago". This means that it has likely been more than 60 years since anyone in the community has physically encountered an Ivory Gull colony on the Brodeur Peninsula.

For some Arctic species, IQ information can be used to address population status. This has been used successfully for Bowhead Whales (*Balaena mysticetus*) and caribou, two species traditionally harvested in Nunavut. For other uncommon and infrequently harvested species, IQ information on distributions can be very informative, but data concerning abundance is qualitative rather than quantitative, and often not as suited towards population monitoring (Mallory et al. 2001). For Ivory Gulls near Arctic Bay, the most common sightings occurred in the spring near the floe edge, although the location and timing of the floe edge varied each year. No members of the Arctic Bay community have observed or recorded numbers of Ivory Gulls returning to the colonies on the Brodeur Peninsula, the one location best suited to population monitoring. With this in mind, we interpret the comments on the numbers of Ivory Gulls near Arctic Bay as strongly suggestive of population declines. One third of the interviewees said that numbers of this species were declining, and another third said they were unchanged. A further two people reported seeing fewer Ivory Gulls now than they did in the past (detailed in Appendix A), although they weren't sure of the overall local population status. Hence 50% of respondents indicated perceived declines in Ivory Gull numbers at some level. Three interviewees didn't know whether populations were changing, in part because they saw so few birds, which is also suggestive of declines given that other residents said that the bird was quite common near the community many years ago. Only one person thought he was seeing more gulls. Certainly many people in Arctic Bay have reported seeing fewer Ivory Gulls near the community itself (exclusive of these interviews). In the mid 1990s, the Arctic community of Sanikiluaq expressed concerns to the CWS over suspected declines in local eider numbers in the Belcher Islands. Subsequent CWS surveys found that eider populations had declined by 75% (Robertson and Gilchrist 1998). In Arctic Bay, several interviewees suggested that the birds had moved to a new breeding area, or that the population underwent cycles of abundance. This interpretation is consistent with the population dynamics of many migratory populations in the Arctic (Ferguson et al. 1998, CAFF 2001). The extent to which Ivory Gull populations may be cyclical, or that these small colonies can relocate is unknown.

It is clear that Ivory Gulls are currently uncommon and are only observed at certain times or locations near Arctic Bay. During interviews with Inuit in Arctic Bay, several people stated that they were unsure of the (population) status of Ivory Gulls because they didn't hunt them. Nonetheless, a substantial portion of the people interviewed thought that they saw fewer Ivory Gulls now than they have in the past. Collectively, this information, in addition to other anecdotal accounts from individuals working or touring near the community (J. Coutu, *pers. commun.*) and other communities near Lancaster Sound (CAFF 2001) suggests that Ivory Gulls nesting on the Brodeur Peninsula, Baffin Island, may be in decline. Given that the population of Ivory Gulls nesting in Canada is thought to be small (~ 2000 pairs; Haney and MacDonald 1995) and susceptible to a variety of threats, declines in colonies on the southern edge of the breeding range could be problematic for this population. We recommend that Ivory Gull colonies in the eastern Arctic be resurveyed as quickly as possible to assess their current status. Moreover, our current information suggests that COSEWIC should consider updating the classification of Ivory Gulls from "Special Concern" to "Threatened".

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6.0 APPENDIX A

This appendix contains the translated transcript of the interviews with the hunters and elders. Because of some difficulties in translating from Inuktitut to English, there are sections that have been omitted. Prior to omission, it was determined that these sections were not germane to the purpose of the interviews.

Interviews Conducted By Jason Akearok
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Mucktar Akumalik - August 2, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *Have you seen this bird before?*

M: Yes, I have seen ivory gulls. I see them during the spring. They are springtime birds around the Arctic Bay area. They don't come close to the land here during the spring. They only go down there in the middle of the water when we're out hunting seals (*probably referring to areas like Admiralty Inlet*).

J: *Have you consistently seen ivory gulls near Arctic Bay?*

M: Yes, I see ivory gulls consistently. I often see ivory gulls down southwest from here along the sea-ice. A group of people was once stranded on a high point of land when the ice moved off so they began to walk across the land. There were a lot of ivory gull eggs where the people were walking over. I have seen one person who had walked over the land when I was a child; he and others had killed ivory gulls and taken ivory gull eggs for the walk because they didn't have much food nor did they have a boat to use. He told me that the land he walked over was covered with white with ivory gulls. The waters here typically have ivory gulls in areas where there is multi-year ice. Ivory gulls are our indicators of spring. They are tame and beautiful birds. Their bird calls are pleasant to hear as well.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull nests before?*

M: No I haven't seen ivory gull nests. I haven't seen any of their nests near the shoreline here.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start arriving around the Arctic Bay area?*

M: Yes, when the ice begins to thaw and form puddles of water on the ice. Ivory gulls don't arrive at the same time as glaucous gulls. Ivory gulls arrive a little later. They only start arriving during the later stages of spring when the ice begins to thaw and form puddles of water.

J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*

M: Yes, in the spring they eat seal fat when we're out hunting or camping. When ivory gulls start landing close by we often toss seal fat towards them. They really crave seal fat.

J: *Do you know where they fly to find food? Do they follow hunters?*

M: Yes, now they associate with these birds (*pointing to a picture of a Ross's gull*), these birds tend to be more active; however, they tend to be more timid when near ivory gulls. They (*Ross's gulls*) approach people eating seals and are fairly active yet they get afraid when there are ivory gulls around.

J: *People in Arctic Bay have seen these birds (Ross's gull) around here as well?*

M: Yes, they (*Ross's gull*) are seen here as well, mostly during the summer. These birds tend to approach you more readily, however, they are here for only a brief time.

J: *Do ivory gulls associate with other animals?*

M: Ivory gulls associate with glaucous gulls. When hunters catch a seal at seal-holes ivory gulls and glaucous gulls typically begin landing nearby. More and more ivory gulls and glaucous gulls start landing and flying above nearby when people are hunting and eating seals. However, during the heart of the summer I don't see ivory gulls here, although I have lived here for a long time, I've not seen ivory gulls during the summer.

J: *You've only seen ivory gulls in the spring?*
M: Yes, I've only seen ivory gulls in the spring around Arctic Bay.
J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving, or do you only see them during the spring?*
M: I only see ivory gulls in the spring.
J: *How about during the fall?*
M: I don't see ivory gulls in the fall.
J: *Do you know if ivory gull numbers have increased or decreased?*
M: There have always been many ivory gulls and they are easily seen high above steep places when they start arriving.
J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the spring near town or when you're out on the land?*
M: Ivory gulls aren't seen near town but they are typically close to where they nest on steep hills.
J: *The number of ivory gulls hasn't decreased or has their numbers remained unchanged?*
M: I didn't notice ivory gulls this spring because it was unusually cold. Because of the cold spring the ice didn't thaw and form puddles of water during the season it normally would. The ice didn't thaw to form puddles during the spring because it was cold in which there were frequent blizzards.
J: *If you don't have anything further to add on ivory gulls than we're finished.*

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen this bird?*
M: Yes I have seen long-tailed ducks. Long-tailed ducks are around Arctic Bay but there aren't many of them.
J: *They are here on the land?*
M: Yes, long-tailed ducks are around Arctic Bay but there aren't that many lakes here. They are more abundant west from Arctic Bay at places like "qinnuqpasiani". Right now though there aren't many near town because there aren't that many lakes near here.
J: *I've asked you this already but have you seen long-tailed ducks near Arctic Bay?*
M: Yes, I've seen long-tailed ducks near Arctic Bay during the spring. Now at "kitiqpasungaaju" there are long-tailed ducks.
J: *Have you consistently seen long-tailed ducks near Arctic Bay?*
M: Yes, I consistently see long-tailed ducks every spring. I see them each spring at waters where the river drains into the sea.
J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*
M: Yes, I've seen long-tailed duck nests when I lived in Igloolik when I was younger.
J: *In Igloolik?*
M: Yes, I used to live in Igloolik and I've seen long-tailed ducks nests there.
J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start arriving around the Arctic Bay area?*
M: During the spring when the ice in the sea, lakes and ponds starts thawing and forming puddles of water.
J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat during the spring?*
M: Long-tailed ducks eat shrimp-like zooplankton near the ice as well as zooplankton along the shoreline ice.
J: *Do you know where they go to find food?*
M: At lakes where there are small animals they can feed on. These birds like to frequent lakes.
J: *Do long-tailed ducks associate with other animals?*
M: Yes, they associate with eider ducks. They arrive around the same time as eider ducks. Long-tailed ducks typically start arriving soon after eiders ducks first arrive.
J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?*
M: Long-tailed ducks start leaving in the fall around September when their young start learning to fly.
J: *Do you know if long-tailed duck numbers have increased or decreased?*
M: Long-tailed duck numbers haven't changed. At least their numbers haven't changed around Arctic Bay.
J: *Their numbers haven't changed?*
M: Yes, they haven't changed.
J: *If you have nothing further to add than we are finished?*
M: We're finished.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Do you think that ivory gulls and long-tailed ducks rely on ice?*

M: In some ways. When long-tailed ducks and ivory gulls arrive, I know that that means warmer weather is coming.

J: *The long-tailed duck and ivory gull arrive here at the same time?*

M: Ivory gulls leave earlier, they are mostly spring-time birds because I don't usually see them in the summer but long-tailed ducks only leave when it starts getting cold again here. Ivory gulls leave a little earlier.

J: *When these birds arrive it indicates that the ice will begin to thaw?*

M: No, they arrive when the ice is beginning to thaw. Although you're not asking me questions on Arctic terns, they are already here and they are also indicators of spring.

J: *Have you noticed changes in the ice near and around Arctic Bay?*

M: There have been changes in the ice conditions this spring. The spring this year has been very cold.

J: *Has the ice gotten thinner or thicker?*

M: The ice was thinner this spring.

J: *Are there any changes around seal holes?*

M: There have been some changes in that there aren't as many seals.

J: *Do the seal holes break up sooner?*

M: The seal holes don't break-up any sooner.

J: *What changes have you observed around seal holes?*

M: There aren't as many seal holes today. There used to be lots of seal holes in the past when I first moved here when I was younger and there were more seals back then.

J: *Do you know why that is?*

M: We didn't have motors back then when I was younger around 1947. The sound of the motors is scaring off seals and other animals. Furthermore, myself and other hunters are now able to hunt seals farther and faster from here more often so the seals have moved off to other places than Arctic Bay. Including animals like whales.

J: *Do you know why there aren't as many seal holes?*

M: Hunters today can travel farther and faster by ski-doo. In the past it used to take us longer to travel to hunt seals but now people can travel to a lot of places, and I think the seals are aware of the motor sound and have moved off to other places so now there aren't as many seals.

J: *You've mentioned that the ice is thinner now, why do you think that the ice is thinner now?*

M: The salt content of the sea has changed from the past and if the salt content had remained the same then the thickness of the ice would have remained the same. The ice used to be around 6 feet thick, now it is around 2 to 3 feet thick. The ice has gotten thinner for over the past 2 years. When the climate is really cold one can typically see mist coming off the land. During the winter, however, the mist off the land was brief because the climate was warmer. I think that the ice is thinner because the salt content has changed and because the climate isn't as cold. This is only what I think.

J: *You've mentioned that you've observed changes in the thinness of the ice as well as the lack of seal holes these days, as a result of these changes have you noticed any changes in any of the birds here?*

M: No, there haven't really been any changes there. In the past we only used dog teams and it was a lot of work hunting whales and working on it and then transporting it back to the land from the sea-ice. We didn't travel as far back in the past but it has changed today because of ski-doos.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on the ice and seal holes then we're finished?*

M: I have nothing further to add.

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ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕋ. ᑕᑯᕙᒃᑕᒃᑲ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓕᕌᖓᒡ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓯᐅᑕᐅᖕᒪᑎᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒫᓂ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᕿᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᑦᑐ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᑎᕐᒪᓂ ᖁᓚᕐᒥᖅᓯᓇᓯᓕᕌᕐᒪᑦᑕ ᑕᒪᔾᔭᐅᓕᕈᕐᒍᕚᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᕕᒋᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑭᖔᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᓇᓂ ᕿᑎᖔᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᑦᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ. ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᕈᒃᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓐᓂᕐᒪᑕ, ᓯᑯᐃᕈᒃᔭᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᑲᓂ ᓄᐳᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᐅᖓᑎᖔᑦᑎᐊᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓇᒥ ᐱᓯᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓐᓂᕐᒪᑎ ᑖᕗᓇ ᐊᑭᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᐱᖑᐊᔪᒃᑯᑦ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᖑᐊᔪᒃᑰᕐᓗᑎ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᐊᓗᑦᓗᓂᓗ. ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪ ᐱᖑᒎᖅ ᐊᖕᒥᔫᕈᖅ ᐅᓕᒃᓯᒪᔪᐱᓂᒎᖅ ᖃᑯᖅᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂ. ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓐᓂᕐᒪᑕ, ᑕᐅᕙ ᑕᕙᓂ ᐱᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᖕᒥᑦᑐᐊᓘᒥᑦ. ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᑕᕋ ᓄᑕᕋᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᐱᓯᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᐱᓂᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᕙᖕᓗᒎᖅ ᓇᖕᒪᐅᔅᑯᑎᖃᐅᖃᒥᒎᖅ ᓇᐅᔮᔅᓂᑦ ᑐᔅᑯᓴᐃᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᒃᑖᖅᑐᖅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᖃᑦᑎᐊᖕᒥᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᖕᒥᓐᓇᒥᓗ. ᓲᖃᐃ ᓄᓇᑐ ᕿᑎᖑᒎᖅᑐᐊᓗᑦᓗᑎ. ᓄᓇᒎᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᑯᖅᑕᓯᒪᔪᐊᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᓂ, ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᓗᑦᓗᑎ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᒃᓴ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓕᕐᓯᕐ ᓇᐅᔮᖃᓯᖑᔪ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᕿᑎᖕ ᐃᒫᖅ ᑕᕙᓐᓇ ᐃᒪᐅ ᕿᑎᖕ. ᐃᒪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᐅᔮᖃᓯ. ᓇᐅᔮᖃᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐ. ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅᓯᐅᑎᐳ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃᑦ. ᓄᔭᐃᑦᑐᑯᓗᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᔭᐊᓗᐃᑦ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᕆᑎᑦᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᓂᒥᑦᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᔭᐊᓗᐃᑦ, ᓯᒡᒍᐊ ᕿᕐᓂᖅᓗᓂ. ᐃᔭᖕᓂᑯᓗᕐᒥᑦᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᕝᕕᓪᓚ ᐃᐸᕝᕕᖕᓂᓪᓚ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᐃᐸᕝᕕᖕᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖓ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓯᑉᔭᖅᐸᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᐸᐃᐸᓗᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᑦᓚᐊᓕᕋᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓕᕐᓯᖅ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓕᕐᓯᖕ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ. ᓇᐅᔮ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒎᖃᑎᒥᙱᑦᑕᖅ. ᑎᑭᓐᓇᓵᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓕᕐᓯᖕ ᑎᑭᑕᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑰᔭᑦ, ᐅᕙᖕᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕋ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓚ ᑭᓱᒥᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕙᑦ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒃᑲᓕ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᕼᐄ, ᐊᓯᕙᖃᑦᑕᖅᑏᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᕋᖕᒪᒥ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᖁᓂᒥᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᒪᒃᓴᕈᓘᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᕐᒍᓚᑦ ᖁᓂᑦᑐᑯᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕐᒍᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᑦ ᑐᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕗᑦ. ᕿᓂᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᖅᑐᑯᓗᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒃᑲ. ᐄ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᑦ ᒪᒪᕆᔭᓕᐊᓗᐃᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑲᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᒪᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑎ ᐊᓯᕙᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᒪᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑯᖃᑎᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᒪᑯᓇᖓ. ᓲᖑᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᔾᔨᒥᙱᑦᑕᑯᓗᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᖑᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᓯᐊᒑᖑᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓲᖑᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᐃᑦ. ᓂᕆᔭᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᔭᓰᖕᒪᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓲᖑᓂᖅᓴᐅᒪᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᓪᓗᐊᑎᓕᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᑯᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒥᙱᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑯᐸᓲᖑᔪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᑲᐊᑦᑕᐅ ᒫᓂᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᑎᑦᑕᐅ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑰᔭᑯᓗᐃᑦᑕᐅ, ᐊᐅᔭᓪᓚᑦᑖᑯᓪᓚ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᓴᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ. ᒪᑯᐊ ᐅᐸᒃᓴᕙᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᐃᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᓴᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᓴᐅᓚᐱᓪᓚᑯᓗᐊ ᕿᓚᒥᓕᒪᑯᐊ ᐱᓂᖑᔪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖅᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖅᑎᖃᕐᒍᒐᓗᐊ. ᓇᐅᔭᓪᓚ ᑕᒪᒃᓴᐅᓚᐅᓇᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᔭ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅᑯᖃᑎᖑᔪᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᕐᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᓴᐅᓕᓃᖑᔪᐊᐃᑦ ᓂᒃᐸᖅᓗᓂ ᖁᓕᕐᕿᖅᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᓂᒃᓴᒥᒎᖅ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᓕᖅᐸᒃᓗᑎᑦ. ᖃᕐᒪᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᓕᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᑯᕝᓴᐅᓕᔫᖅᓯᕐᑐᑦᑐᐊᓗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ. ᐊᐅᔭᓪᒪᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕙᖕᓕ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᙱᑦᑐᖓ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓇᐅᔮᓂᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᕐᕿᐅᑕᑐᖅᑲᐅᓗᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᓪᒪᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᑕᒃᑲ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᕼᐄ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅᓯᐅᑎᑯᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ. ᑕᒫᓂ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓚ ᖃᖓ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᑦᑕᕆᓕᖓ ᐅᕙᒐᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑐᐊ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒋᑦ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦᑐᐊ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᒃᑲ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᓪᓚ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᒻᒥᔭᒃᑲ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᓪᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᕙᒐᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐅᓄᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᑯᓗᐃᑦᓕ ᑕᑯᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᑦᓗ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐃᖅᑐᖅᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐ ᑕᒪᒃᓴᐅᓚᐅᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᓕᕐᕿᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓪᓕᐊᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍᑦ. ᖁᓕᕐᕿᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᒪᐅ ᕿᑎᖕᓂᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓛᖕᒐᐱᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒋᑦ ᑕᕙ ᒫᓂ ᐅᕙᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒋᑦ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᒫᓂᓕ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐ. ᑕᐅᕙᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑰᖑᒍᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐃᐸᕝᕕᒥᔭᕐᓕᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᒥᔭᓂᓯᖑᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ. ᐱᖑ ᖃᖓᓂᑦᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑯᐸᓪᓚᖅᐸ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐ ᐅᕙᒐᓂ ᐊᓯᕐᔪᖅᓯᒪᕐᑯᐸᖕᒐᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᓪᓚ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑯᑉ ᓂᒡᓚᕈᕐᔭᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᐊᓗᓚᐅᕐ. ᓂᒡᓚᕈᕐᔭᖅᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓐᓇᔭᖅᑐᐊᓗᖕᒪᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᖅᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ. ᐅᖕᒐᑎᖕᒑᒍᑕᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᓗᒍ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓯᐅᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᖅᑎᐊᖅᓗᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓯᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓪᓗᐊᓕᖃᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᑎᕈᐱᐊᑲᑕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖅᓯᓚᕈᔪᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᐊᓗᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦᑕᐅ. ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᐱᖕ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓯᒪᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓐᓇᔭᖅᑐᐊ, ᐱᖅᓯᕝᓚᕈᔪᐊᓗᐊᓗᐊᓕᖅᐸᒃᓗᓂᓗ ᐅᐱᕐᖔ ᑕᒪᑕᒎᖅ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᓯᑦᑐᐊᓗᐊᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᕙᓕ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕ ᐅᖅᐅᓯᐅᖅᓴᖃᕐᓂᕈᐱᑦ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕ ᓇᐅᔮᒐ ᐱᐊᓂᒥᖅᐳᒍ.*

ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᒃ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᑯᐊᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᒋᑦ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒫᓂᑦᑐ ᐅᓄᕐᒥᒻᒪᑕᓕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᒻᒥᐊᕐᔪ ᐅᑯᐊ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᕐᔪᑯᓗᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᒫᓂᑦᑐᐃ ᐅᑯᐊ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᒫᓂᓪᓕ ᑕᓯᕋᓛᑭᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᒪᓪᓕ ᒫᓇ. ᑕᓯᕋᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᒥᑦ ᐹᓂ ᑲᖏᖕᒫᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᓗᓂᑦ. ᐹᓂ ᒫᓇ ᑲᖏᕐᓗᐊᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᑉᐹᓂ "ᖁᐱᕐᕈᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂᑦ" ᐱᑕᓕᐊᓗᒡᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂ. ᒫᓇᓕ ᐱᑕᑭᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑐᔪᐊᓗᖕᒪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᑎ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓄᓇᖏᓂ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓄᓇᖏᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖓ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕋ, ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖓ. ᒫᓇ ᓄᓇ "ᕿᑎᖅᐸᓯᖓᔪ" ᐱᑕᓕ. ᑕᑉᐸᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᖕᓚᕋᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓛᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᔭᑎᓪᓕ ᑕᒪᓂ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑕᕋᓗᐊᒃᑲ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑕᒪ. ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑕᑯᓗᒃᑲ ᐊᒃᑎᓯᒪᓕᕋᖓᑦ ᒫᑐᒪᑐ ᑯᒐᕐᒥᑦ. ᐊᒃᑎᓐᓇᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᕝᕙᓕ ᐃᕝᕕᖕᓂᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᕐᔪᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄᓗᐊᖅᓗᒃ ᓄᑕᕋᐅᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᕐᒥᒪᓕ ᐊᕝᕙᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ, ᑕᑯᕝᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᖓ ᐃᕝᕕᖕᒪᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᒡᓗᓕᖏ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᖕᒥᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᓴᒪ, ᑕᑯᕝᕙᓚᐅᖅᑖᓗᒃ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᕝᕙᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ ᖃᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᓴᒍᒥᑦ ᒪᐅᖕ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᖓᖔ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓕᕋᖓᑦ. ᑕᓯᑦᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᖃᐅᓕᕋᖓᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᖑᔪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖓᖕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐊᖅᑭᐊᕈᕐᒥᖃᓯᖑᔪᓪᓚᒪᑯᐊ ᑭᖑᕈᔪᑯᓗᕐᒥᑦ. ᑭᖑᕈᔪᕐᒥᑦ ᓯᓪᔭᕐᒥᐅᑕᕈᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᖃᓯᖑᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᒧᖔᐅᖃᑦᑕᖓᖕ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓕᖓᖕ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᑕᓯᕋᓛᕐᓂᒡᒍᔪᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᖃᖅᑐᓂ. ᑕᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒡᓕᑳ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᖃᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᑦ. ᒥᑎᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᓕᖅᓗᑎ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑎᑭᓕᖑᔪᐃᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᖓᖔᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐅᑭᐅᒃᓴᓕᖓᖕ ᓯᑎᐱᕆᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᔪᖑᔪᑦ. ᓂᒡᓚᓯᓕᖓᖕ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᓪᔭᐅᓕᖅᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᓚᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᐊᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᖃᑦᑕᓕᖓᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐄᓇᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑎᓭᑦᑕᖕᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᖓᖕ ᐅᕝᕙᒍᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖓᖕ ᐅᑭᐊᓇᐱᓪᓕ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐋᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᓕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ. ᐊᒻᒥᐊᕐᔪᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᓴᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᖅᑯᔨᕐᒥᑦᑐ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᖅᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐ ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓇᕈᐱᑦ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖓᓕ ᐱᐊᓂᒥᖅᐳᒍᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐄ, ᐱᐊᓂᒥᖅᐳᖓ.

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ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᑐᑎᖃᓴᓯᒥᐱᒥᓪᓕ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐃᓚᖕᒍᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᑕᕝᕙ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᕐᔪᐃ ᑎᑭᒻᒪᑕ, ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᒻᒪᑕ ᓂᒡᓚᓯᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᒃᓴᕈᓐᓂᖅᑐ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᐃᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᒃᑲ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ ᒪᐅᖕ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᒪᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓴᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗ, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓯᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊ. ᐊᐅᔭᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓂᔨᖑᓪᓗᑎ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑯᑖᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ. ᓂᒡᓚᖅᑐᕈᓗᖑᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᑕᐃᓐᓇᓯ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ. ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓇᓭᕐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖑᑐᑐᐊᕐᑎᐊ ᑎᑭᓕᓴᖕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖅᑐ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓴᖕ ᑎᑭᓯᖑᔪᑦ. ᑕᕝᕙ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔪᐃᓈᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓪᓗ, ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᒥᒻᒥᑕᓴᓗᐊᑎᓪᓕ ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓚ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓯᔪᐊᓗᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᐊᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᓕ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓴᖕ ᓯᑯ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐅᑭᐊᔭᒃᑲ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅᑐᐊᓗᖕᒪ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᕝᕙ ᑎᑭᑦᑐ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓯᑯ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂᑦᑐ ᐅᑭᐊᓇᐱᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᒫᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᕈᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᕈᔪᖅᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒫᓇ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ. 2001ᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᕈᔪᖅᑐ ᓂᒡᓚᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᖕᒪ ᐅᐱᕐᖔ. ᓂᒡᓚᓯᕈᔪᓐᓂᑯᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᑦᑎᐊᓇᒃᑐᐊᓘᓚᐅ, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑎᐊᓇᒃᑐᐊᓘᓚᐅ ᐃᒪᒋ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᓐᓇᓕ ᓯᑯ ᐃᒃᓯᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᒍᓂ ᓴᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᐸᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐋᒃ ᓴᑦᑐᕈᔪᐊᓗ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᔪ ᐅᑯᐊ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅ ᓯᑯᐊ ᓴᑦᑐᑯᓗᒃ. ᓴᑦᑐᕈᔪᐊᓗᒃ ᓯᑯ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᒫᓂᑦᑐ ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᖅᑯᔨᕈᔪᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᕈᔪᖅᑐ. ᑕᐃᒪᒃᑲᓪᓚ ᓇᑦᑎᒃᓚᕈᓪᓚᐊᖏᓛᔪᒃᓗᖕᒪ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᒪᒃᐱᖅᓴᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᒍᓂ ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᖅᑯᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖕᒪᓗᐊ ᓯᓚ ᑖᓐᓇ. ᒪᒃᐱᖅᓴᓴᐃᓂᖕ ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᐳᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑦ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐊᒡᓗᖃᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐ. ᐊᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᓗᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᓗᐊ. ᐊᒡᓗᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᓗᐊ ᐅᑭᐅ ᐊᒡᓗᑭᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᒪᓪᓕ ᐊᕐᓴᓂᓗ ᐅᖑᑖᓂᓗ ᐊᒡᓗᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓪᓕᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᑲᓐᓂᓕ ᒪᒃᑯᒃᑐᓪᓗᑕ ᑕᒫᓂᐅᑕᐅᓕᖅᓗᑕ ᐊᒡᓗᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓚᐅᖅ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᓗᓂ. ᒫᓇ ᓇᑦᑎᒃᓕᐊᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅ. ᐊᒡᓗᖅᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᑭᐊᓇᐱᓪᓕ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖕᓕᖓ ᒫᓇ?

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒃᑲᓕ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᐸᓚᐅᕐᒥᓇᑦᑕ ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂ ᒪᒃᑯᑎᓪᓗᖓ 1947ᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᒪᑕ. ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎ ᓂᐱᖕᒐ ᕿᒪᒃᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᓕᕐᑐ ᓇᑦᑏ, ᓂᕐᔪᑏᓂᓛ. ᐃᓚᓗᒃᑲᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓗᐊᒍᑦ ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐅᓇᓂ ᒪᐅᖕᒪᐅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᒥᓗᐊᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄ ᓄᓇᐅ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓄᑦ. ᑕᐅᓇᓂᐊᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓕᕋᒥᑦ ᓇᑦᑏᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕋᒥ ᓇᑦᑎᕐ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᓕᕝᕙᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᑭᓯᐅᑦ. ᓇᑦᑏᑦ. ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᓪᓗ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᒡᒍᐃᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓂᕈᑎᓪᓕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓪᓕ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᓪᓕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓂᕈᑎ ᒫᓇ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓈᓗᒃ ᓱᒃᑲᓂᕐᓴᓗᓪᓗᓂ ᓯᑯᓗᓄᑦᒥ ᕿᓚᒥᑯᓗᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᐊᕐᔪᓇᓱᒃᐸᓚᐅᕐᑎᓕ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃᐸᕐᓯᔭᕐᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᓇᓃᓚᐅᕐᓗᑦ. ᒫᓇᓕ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓈᓗ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕋᔪᐊᓗᖕᓂ ᑐᓴᓕᕋᒥᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒃᑲᓖ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓈᓗ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕋᔪᐊᓗᒃ ᑕᐃᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒪᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᐸᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᑲᓪᓚᕋᒥᑦ ᕿᒪᒃᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᔪᕐᑯᓕᕐᑐ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒃᑲ. ᓇᑦᑎᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᓕᖕᒪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐅᖃᕐᑲᐅᔪᑎᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓴᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᖓ ᓯᑯ, ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᓪᓕ ᐃᓱᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᓴᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᐸ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᓯᑯ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᖅᐅᖕᒍᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᔨᕐᑯᔨᓐᓂᖕᒍ. ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂ ᐊᐅᔨᕐᑎᐊᓚᐅᕐᐸᒍ ᓯᓚ ᓯᑯ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᕐᓴᐅᒪᔭᓚᐅᕐᑐᒪᓗᐊ. ᐃᔾᔪᓂᕐᓵᓗᖕᒥᑦ 6'feet ᐸᓗᐊᓘᕙᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖕ, ᒫᓇᓕ ᓵᓐᓂᕐᓵᓚᑯᓘᓕᖕᓕᑦ 2'feet'ᑐᐃᓐᓇᐸᓘᓕᖕ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ, 3'feet'ᖑᒍᓗᐊ ᐃᓚᖕ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᒪᕐᕉ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᖕᓕᑦ ᓯᑯᐊ ᓵᖕᒥᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕐ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᖕᓂᐊᓗᐊ ᒪᑯᐊ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕ ᐳᔪᓕᓯᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ, ᐳᔪᕐᑐᐊᓗᓪᓗᓂ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓯᐱᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᓂᐱᕝᕙᓯᖕᒍᖕᒪ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥ ᓂᓪᓚᕐᓇᓵᖅᑐᐊᓘᕝᕙᑦᑕᓕᖕ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓕ ᐳᔪᓚᐅᐱᓪᓚᒃᓗᓂ ᕿᓚᒥᑯᓗ. ᐳᔫᕆᓐᓂᖅᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᒪ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᓗᐊᕈᓐᓂᖕᓕᑦ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᕐᓴᐅᕝᕙᑦᑕᕐᓗᓂᓗ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓵᓐᓂᕐᓴᐅᕝᕙᑦᑐ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᑕᖅᐅᖕᒍᓗ ᐊᐅᔨᕐᔪᓐᓂᕐᑯᖕᒪᒍ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑕᕋ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᒪᓇᖕᒥᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕋ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᕐᑲᐅᒪᓗᐊᕐᓗᑎ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒡᒍᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯ ᓵᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᓗᑎ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᕐᐸᑦᑕᐅ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᐊᓯᐅᕐᓯᒪᓗᐊᕐᒥᑦᑐᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ. ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑯᓗᐃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᐳᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᓗ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᓗ ᐊᓯᓕᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᖓᑯᑦ. ᕿᓚᓗᒐ ᑐᒐᓗᖕᒥᑦ, ᐊᒡᒍᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᕐᑎᓪᓗᒥ ᐊᒡᒍᐊᓗᒥᑦ, ᐊᒡᒍᒥᑦᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᐱᖕᒍᐊᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑐᒐᓗᐃ ᑖᐸ ᑕᑯᕐᓴᐅᕙᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎ. ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂᓪᓕ ᑎᑭᑦᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᐅᔾᔨᓚᐅᕐᑕᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᕿᒪᕐᓄᓪᓕ, ᐅᓯᓕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᖕᒪᑦ ᐅᓯᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᓇᒃᓴᕐᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒍᑦ. ᐅᓄᖕᒪᓗᓪᓕ ᕿᒍᕐᓯᕐᐸᓚᐅᕐᒥᓇᑦᑕ ᒫᓇᐅᓕᕐᑐᓕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᑯᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᔪᕐᒥᑦᑐᐊᓗᓕᖕᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᔅᓱᒪᖕᓕ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᒥᓪᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᐊᓂᕐᐳᒍᑦ?*

ᒪᒃᑕ: ᐋ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᓐᓂᕐᑐᐊᓗᔪᖕ.

Joanasie Akumalik - August 2, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *Have you seen this bird?*

Jo: Yes, I've seen this bird. It's an ivory gull.

J: *Have you seen the ivory gull in the Arctic Bay area?*

Jo: Yes I have.

J: *Have you consistently seen ivory gulls in this area?*

Jo: Yes.

J: *What time of the year do ivory gulls start arriving?*

Jo: Ivory gulls usually start arriving in May during our hunt at the floe edge. That's where we typically see ivory gulls at the floe edge.

J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*

Jo: At the floe edge I think they try and scavenge anything that's available. If we catch a seal and split up the fat then they'll go after the seal fat.

J: *So they eat fat and what else?*

Jo: I think ivory gulls spend a lot of time on the water. I don't know what they are specifically eating but I can believe that they are probably consuming zooplankton and shrimp.

J: *Do you know where ivory gulls fly to look for food during the spring?*

Jo: We usually see ivory gulls when we're hunting on the ice during the spring. I think they spend a lot of time on the ice. I sometimes see them on the shores and beaches but not inland.

J: *Do ivory gulls associate with other birds?*

Jo: I have seen ivory gulls around with murres and glaucous gulls.

J: *Do ivory gulls eat the same food during the summer and fall?*

Jo: I think in the fall ivory gulls spend a lot more time on the beaches. Maybe because they are eating zooplankton.

J: *So it's pretty much the same like when people are chopping up seal they'll eat the fat?*

Jo: Yes. I rarely see ivory gulls during the summer but I do see more in the community during the fall.

J: *Do you know what time of the year ivory gulls start migrating back south?*

Jo: Probably around late-fall. In the high Arctic late-fall is about the end of September. That is when the weather starts getting cold.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull numbers go up or down or have they remained the same?*

Jo: I think they have gone down because I don't see them as often as we did before.

J: *Have their numbers consistently gone down or has the numbers varied?*

Jo: I think they've been declining at a slow pace. I don't know if they're actually declining but we don't see ivory gulls as often as we did before.

J: *Any speculation as to why that is?*

Jo: Maybe ivory gulls have been moving elsewhere. That's the only speculation I have.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull eggs before or their nesting areas?*

Jo: No.

J: *Do you have any further comments?*

Jo: I'm 40 years old now and I remember that when I was around 12 years old that there used to be a lot of ivory gulls in this community. Ivory gulls used to be like right on the beach near Arctic Bay, but now I don't see them unless I go out to the floe edge. I never really thought about the ivory gull before, but since someone is doing this study it has kind of made me think. There used to be lots in this community and we used to try and hunt them down at the beach but now there aren't any near the community. One doesn't see them at all, but I think they are nice creatures because their color is so white and when you're out on the land or out on the floe edge they are special because they contrast with the ice and everything.

Long-tailed Duck

Joanasie Akumalik had no comments on long-tailed ducks.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Do you think that the ivory gull relies on the ice?*

Jo: I think they do.

J: *In what way?*

Jo: Maybe because of their diet. There appears to be more ivory gulls around when the ice is thick.

J: *When it is thick?*

Jo: Yes. There seems to be more ivory gulls around when the ice is thick. I don't know how it affects their diet but I think they have some sense of knowing where their food is around the ice. This year the ice was so thin and we were very surprised by it because the ice moved out very fast and I think that that affects ivory gull movement. I think that they have a sense of when the ice is going to go out fast.

J: *Have you noticed changes in the ice in Arctic Bay and Lancaster Sound?*

Jo: Yes.

J: *Has it gotten thinner?*

Jo: It's definitely thinner this year. Back in June we went out to Brodeur Peninsula and there was no water out on the ice – normally there is water at that time. The ice was flat. It was very nice to travel on but out towards Arctic Bay there was some water on the ice. A lot of hunters were saying that the ice was thin this year and that's why the ice moved out fast.

J: *Is this the first year that the thinness of the ice has been noticed or has it been noticed before?*

Jo: Well I think the thinness of the ice has been noticed in the past before and it may be just a cycle. If not than maybe the cause of the thinner ice is due to global warming.

J: *Have there been any changes in the polynyas in Arctic Bay?*

Jo: There's one polynya around Moffet Inlet that I know of but there are other polynyas further down Admiralty Inlet, however, I've never been to those areas as much as I have to the one in Moffet Inlet. There have been no real changes around polynyas there. The polynya at Moffet Inlet is always there and we've always been warned not to go near it.

J: *Has the moving off of the ice occurred within the last few years or sooner?*

Jo: I think the last one was around 15 to 20 maybe 30 years ago but all the hunters were quite surprised this year. They already knew back in January or February that the ice would move off early because the ice was so thin then and hunters often travel to the floe edge and they pay attention to the snow and its patterns. We kind of knew that the ice was going to be thin, but the way the ice melted and the way it went out was surprising to us because moved off fast. Normally there is a stage where the ice stays for a while and then there is a flush of water and then after that the water moves out and then finally the ice starts to leave. But this year we didn't have that flush of water and instead the ice just went.

J: *With the open water arriving earlier have you noticed any changes in the numbers of birds? Have there been more or less or maybe there hasn't been any changes?*

Jo: Well I think the murres might have come earlier. I'm not sure but there are always murres around this area and I'm not sure if they were early or not.

J: *Basically then you haven't observed any changes in numbers?*

Jo: I don't know that.

J: *If you've got nothing further to add on the ice conditions here then we're finished.*

Jo: Hunters can tell ahead of time how the ice is going to be for the summer, winter or spring and that knowledge is still very much alive in this community. Younger people today, however, are not as sure because we are using satellite imagery from the computers to know what the ice conditions are but a lot of Elderly hunters know exactly what will be happening to the ice. For some reason I was also surprised that the ice was forming in October. Usually, pads of ice form first then there's snowfall and then it gets colder with more snowfall as well. But this year I noticed that the ice came in and froze and then there was blankets of snow, which kept covering the ice one after another until the winter. That would have affected the thinness of the ice this year.

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ ᐊᑯᒪᓕᒃ - ᐊᐅᒐᓐ 2, 2001

ᓇᐅᔮᖅ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓂ ᐆᒥᖓ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᐱᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐄ, ᑖᒃᓯᒥᖓ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖓ, ᓇᐅᔮᕐᔪᐊ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓂ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᐲᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐄ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᖓᓂ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᒪᐅᖓᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑕᖅᐸᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐊᖑᓇᓯᓕᕐᖓᒪ ᓯᕚᒥᑦ ᒪᐃᒥᕈᔭᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖑᕐᓚᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᓯᕚᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᖅᑐᐃ. ᓇᑦᑎᖑᓪᓚᑦᑕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖑᓪᓚᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓱᕐᒥᓐᓂ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓂ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓱᕐᒥᓐᓂ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᖕᖑᖓ ᑭᓯᒥ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖓᓪᓚᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᓂᕆᔭᐃᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓐᖑᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᒧᖕᖓᐅᖃᑦᑕᖓᓪᓚ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓕᕐᖓ ᓂᕿᕐᒥᓐᓂ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᓕᖓᓐᓄ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᐳᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᐅᓱᑎᑦ. ᐃᓯᒪᔪᖓᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᒥᒃᑐᔪᐃᑦ. ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑎᒥᔭᕆᔪᐊᒃ ᓯᐅᔨᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᔫᓐᓇᖓᑕᒃ ᓄᓇᓪᓚᑦᑎᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖅᑎᖅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖅᑎᖅᖃᖅᓱᑎᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖓ ᐊᑉᐱᕆᐸᐅ ᐋᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐃᓯᒪᔪᖓᓕ ᓯᐅᔨᖏᖅᑲᓂᓯ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕆᖓᑎᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓯᓂ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪ ᐋᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᕐᒥᓐᓂ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐄ. ᐋᐅᔭᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑕᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᒃᑲᓪᓕᓯ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐋᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑕᖓᓚ ᓂᒥᖅᐸᓯᒥᔪᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᖑᓂᕐᓚᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᔦᑦ. ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᖑᓂᕐᖑᔪᖅ ᓯᑎᐱᒥᕈᔭᒃ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᓕᕐᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᑯᓯᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑲᓘᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑯᓯᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑲᓘᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖅᓯᒪᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᕐᐸᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐃᓯᒪᔪᖓᓪᓕ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑐᐃ. ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑎᒥᔭᕈᓐᓂᖅᑕᖃᓂ ᒫᓇ. ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑕᒃ ᐃᓪᓕᖁ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᒥᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑲᓘᓂ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᓇᐅᔭᖅᐸᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐃᓯᒪᔪᖓᓕ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖕᒥᓇᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᓯᒃᑲᐃᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑯᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑯᖓ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᓯᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᒫᓇ ᑕᑯᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᓐᓂᖅᑕᒃ?

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓕᕐᖓᓂ ᐅᔨᕆᓂᐱᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐊᓯᐊᓄᖓᖃᐃ ᓄᑦᑎᖅᑐᐃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᖔᖅ ᓄᑦᑎᖅᑐᐃ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᑉᐱᓐᖓᓂᓪᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᐱᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐋᒃ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᓯᒥᖓᓪᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᑲᓂᖅᐱᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᒫᓐᓇ 40ᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᕋᒪ, ᑕᐃᒪ 12ᖑᓂᑦᑐᖓ ᓇᐅᔾᔮᖅᑲᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔮᖅ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ. ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕋᓗᐊᖅᑲ ᑕᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓯᓪᔭᖓᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑕᒃᑲ. ᐃᓯᒪᒥᖃᑦᑕᑦᑎᐊᖏᒥᑕᓴᓗᐊᓴ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑎᕐᒥᐊᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᒪ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᓕᖅᑕᓴ. ᐃᓯᒪᒥᖃᑦᑕᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖏᒥᑕᓴ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᓘᕙᓚᐅᓴᓗᐊᕐᒪᑎᑦ. ᐃᒪᖃ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓯᓪᔭᖓᓂ ᓇᐅᔾᔮᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᓴᓗᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓯᓪᔭᖓᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐ. ᑎᕐᒥᐊᑦᑎᐊᕙᐅᔦᓕ ᖃᑯᖅᑕᑦᑎᐊᕙᐅᖕᒪᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᓯᓈᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᐃ ᑕᑯᓛᖕᒪᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᐅᔾᔮᖅ ᓯᑭᒥᓐᓗᓂ.

ᐊᓯᐊᔮᖅ

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ ᐊᑯᓪᓕᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓴᖃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᔮᖅᒥᑦ.

ᓯᑯ

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔾᔮᓕᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᖃᕋᓯᒥᕕᒥᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐄᖑᓇᓯᒥᔭᒃᑲᓕ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᖔ ᐅᑉᐳᓇᐱᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄ ᐃᓯᒪᔭᖓ. ᓇᐅᔾᔮᖃᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᔨᖃᑦᑕᖓᑦ ᓯᑯ ᐃᒃᔮᖓ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᒃᔮᖓ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐄ. ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᔨᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᙱᑦᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᖃᓄ ᓇᐅᔾᔮᑦ ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᖃᕐᒪᖓ ᓂᕿᖓᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᐅᔾᔮᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓯᒥᔭᒃ ᓇᒥᒻᒪᖓ ᓂᕿᖏᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ 2001ᒥᑦ ᓯᑯ ᓴᑦᑐᓐᓕᓗᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑲᒪᓚᐅᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ. ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᓴᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯ ᓴᓕᓴᖓᑦ ᓇᐅᔾᔮᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖅᑯᖃᑦᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕐᕕᖏᑦ. ᓇᐅᔾᔮᓕ ᐅᑉᐳᓇᖅᑯᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓂᐊᕈᓂᑦ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᑉᐳᓇᐱᓪᓕ ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐄ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᐸ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ. 2001ᒥᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᔫᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓚᐅᕋᑦᑕ Brodeur Peninsula'ᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓯᑯᖓ ᐃᒻᒪᐃᑎᓚᐅᖅᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐ, ᔫᓂᒥᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᐃᑎᖃᑦᑕᓴᓗᐊᖅᒪᑦ. ᓯᑯ ᒪᓂᕋᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᓯᑯᓕ ᐃᒻᒪᐃᑎᐸᓗᓚᐅᖅᑐ. ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᒧᖅ ᓴᑦᑐᓐᓕᓗᖓ 2001ᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᓚᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᓯᑯ ᓴᑦᑐᓐᓕᓗᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᑉᐳᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕋᒥᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐅᑉᐳᓇᔭᐅᖅᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕐᑭᑦᑕᕋᓯᒥᓪᓚᑯᓕ ᓯᑯ. ᑖᓐᓇᐅᙱᑉᐸ ᓄᓇᑦᔭᐊᖃᐃ ᐅᖅᑯᖑᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖓᑦ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓴᑦᐸᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖅᓯᒪᖅᑯᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐋᒃᑲ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓗᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᓴᑦᐸᒥᑦ Moffet Inlet'ᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᑦᐸᖅᑯᕐᒥᐅᓗᐊᖅ Admiralty Inlet'ᒥᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᑯᙵᓕᖅᐸᓗᐊᕐᒥᑦᑐᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Moffet Inlet'ᒥᑦᑐᖅ ᓴᑦᐸᖅ ᑕᐃᑯᙵᓪᓚᐅᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᙵᕐᒥᑦᑐᒍᑦ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᑉᐳᓇᐱᓪᓕ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᖃᑦᑕᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᕆᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓂ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᐸ ᖃᖓᑲᓪᓕᒥᑦ?

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐅᑉᐳᓇᖅᑯᖅᑐᖓᓕ 15, 20 ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓂ 30'ᐸᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓ ᓯᑯ ᓴᓚᐅᖓᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᓯᕙᖃᑦᑕᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᐃᑦ 2001ᒥᑦ ᓯᑯ ᓵᖕᓂᖓᓂᑦ. ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓖᓚᐅᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᔪᓄᐊᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕕᕗᐊᓕᒥᑦ ᓱᕐᖁᐃ ᓯᑯ ᓴᑦᑐᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᖕᒪᑎᑦ ᓯᓈᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐳᑎᖓᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᕐᒥᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑲᒪᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ. ᐃᒻᒪᐃᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑲᖅᑐᒪᓚᐊ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᐃᑎᐊᓂᒃᑲᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᐸᒃᓗᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ 2001ᒥᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᐃᑎᓚᐅᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐ, ᓯᑯᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 2001ᒥᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕᑦ ᐅᑉᐳᓇᐱᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖓᖓ ᑎᕐᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᑎᑦ? ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᐸᑦ?*

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐊᐅᐸᐃᓪᓕ ᒪᐅᙱᓪᒪᖅᓵᓕᖅᑯᖅᑐᐃᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᙱᑦᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᐸᐃᑦ ᒪᐅᙱᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖕᒪᑎᑦ. ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᙱᑦᑕᓴ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐅᑉᐳᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑎᕐᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖓᖓ?*

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᙱᑦᑕᓴ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓴᖃᕈᓐᓂᕈᐱᑦ ᑕᓯᒥᖓ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.*

ᔫᐊᓇᓯ: ᐊᓯᕙᖃᑦᑕᖅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓖᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᓯᑯ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᖕᒪᖔ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᕙᖃᑦᑕᖅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖅᒥᑦ ᓯᓕ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ. ᒪᑯᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ, ᓱᖃᐃᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑲᒻᐱᐅᑕᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑏᑦ ᓯᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ ᑲᒻᐱᐅᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᙱᑦᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᑦ. ᑲᒪᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐅ ᓯᑯᖃᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᕐᒥᑦ. ᓄᓇᑕᖅ ᓯᑯ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᐊᓂᓯᒪᔫᖅᑲᐅᔪᒪᓗᐊ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᖅᐸᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᓪᓕᓇᖅᑲᓂᑦᑐᖅᐸᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᑦᑲᓂᖅᐸᓗᓂᓗ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ 2001ᒥᑦ ᓯᑯ ᒪᐅᙱᕋᒥᑦ ᖃᐃᑲᐅᑦᑐᖅᐸᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᑯᑖᑲᑦᑕᑉᓗᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᖅᓵᓕᒪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖕᒧᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓯᑯ.

Koonoo Ipeelie - August 2, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *Have you seen this bird before?*

K: Yes, I have seen the ivory gull and they are around Arctic Bay. I think they are typically seen southwest from Arctic Bay.

J: *Do you consistently see ivory gulls in and around Arctic Bay?*

K: Yes. I see them around the fall before it starts getting cold and when its starts snowing again. It's like that here in Arctic Bay and in Pond Inlet.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull nests?*

K: No but I've heard that ivory gulls nest southwest from here on a high land perhaps somewhere at its center.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start arriving?*

K: I start seeing ivory gulls around May near the floe edge.

J: *Do you know what they eat during the spring?*

K: They eat Arctic cod and whatever food or meat is available like seal fat.

J: *Do you know where ivory gulls go to find food?*

K: A lot of places but mostly to the floe edge. They also eat shrimp when it's available.

J: *Do ivory gulls associate with other animals?*

K: They associate with glaucous gulls and fulmars. They typically associate when they are feeding.

J: *Do you see them in the summer and fall?*

K: I see them the least during the heart of summer.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving?*

K: Ivory gulls start leaving around October. They are only here for a brief time when it starts getting cold. Ivory gulls typically start leaving when we can just begin traveling on the ice again. I think they are one of the last birds to leave.

J: *Do you know if ivory gull numbers have increased or decreased?*

K: Ivory gull numbers are not decreasing. There are more of them during the fall. There did not seem to be as many when I was younger. I observed birds when I was younger and their numbers were less before.

J: *Maybe you see more of them in the fall because you also see ivory gull young as well?*

K: Yes, I can tell because the young have faint black spots on them.

J: *You don't think that ivory gull numbers have changed?*

K: No, I know that their numbers have increased.

J: *Ivory gull numbers have increased?*

K: Yes.

J: *Do you know why ivory gull numbers have increased?*

K: I don't know exactly how many eggs ivory gulls lay, however, birds that feed on meat or seal fat seem to lay less eggs than birds that lay eggs on the land. Still I think the ivory gull numbers have increased because their young are able to survive well.

J: *If you have nothing further to add than we are finished.*

K: Yes that is what I know. They are not decreasing.

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen this bird here in Arctic Bay?*

K: I see them everywhere.

J: *You've seen them near and around Arctic Bay?*

K: Yes, here and in Igloolik and Pond Inlet. I've seen long-tailed ducks consistently at these places.

J: *Have you consistently seen long-tailed ducks near and around Arctic Bay?*

K: Yes. They are most active here in the spring along the shoreline.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*

K: Yes although there aren't a lot of birds in Arctic Bay but there are a lot of long-tailed ducks and their nests around Igloolik and Hall Beach.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks arrive in Arctic Bay?*

K: Around June when water starts forming along the shoreline.

J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat in the spring?*

K: They eat shrimps. They also eat these fish that have these large eyes.

J: *Do you know where long-tailed ducks go to find food in the spring?*

K: They feed along the shoreline ice.

J: *Do you know where long-tailed ducks go to find food in the summer?*

K: I'm only aware of them feeding in the sea.

J: *Do you see long-tailed ducks in the fall?*

K: I think long-tailed ducks leave fairly early in the fall before the ice forms.

J: *Do long-tailed ducks associate with other animals?*
K: They associate with eider ducks. Long-tailed ducks also tend to lay a lot of eggs.
J: *How many eggs do they lay?*
K: They lay between 8 to 10 or around those numbers. At least the ones I have seen.
J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?*
K: My speculation is that they leave around September or even in October, at least around the seas here. I'm not certain but they probably leave at these times.
J: *Have you noticed if long-tailed duck numbers have increased or decreased?*
K: Long-tailed ducks are mostly noticeable in the spring here. There are a lot of long-tailed ducks in places like Igloolik and Hall Beach. In places like Hall Beach and Igloolik one can see a lot of them even in the summer at lakes as well as in the seas.
J: *So you don't think that long-tailed duck numbers have changed here?*
K: I don't think there have been any significant changes in their numbers. Perhaps there aren't a lot of long-tailed ducks here because there isn't much food for them here. I also think that there aren't a lot of long-tailed duck nests except in places like in small islands here.
J: *If you have nothing further to add then we are finished.*

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Do you know if ivory gulls and long-tailed ducks rely on ice?*
K: I don't know.
J: *Have you noticed any changes in the sea-ice near and around Arctic Bay?*
K: The ice has changed over the past seasons. For instance, I've noticed over the past 3 years that there aren't as many multi-year ice nearby or around Pond Inlet as well. And this year there was hardly any multi-year ice nearby. Today it is difficult to get into places we used to be able to get to by ski-doo. I know that the number of multi-year ice is decreasing.
J: *Has the ice gotten thinner or thicker?*
K: The ice has gotten thinner. This past fall and winter I frequently went out hunting where I set up seal nets along the ice near Arctic Bay. Now I noticed that even around December I noticed that the ice was still thin. The ice was not even 3 feet thick. The ice is usually solid and thick by that time. Furthermore the ice left early enough that we were able to go out boating earlier in the season.
J: *Have there been any changes in the number of seal holes?*
K: I think that there are less seal holes near Arctic Bay now.
J: *Why is the ice thinner now?*
K: Because the climate is now warmer. Even the winter isn't as cold anymore and there seems to be more cloud cover, which is indicative of warmer weather. It used to be very cold in the winter. During cold winters one could easily notice mist coming off the land. Today, however, the frequency of mist off the land has reduced significantly.
J: *Now that the ice is thinner have you noticed any changes in the number of birds?*
K: Yes, small changes though. I think that ivory gulls prefers to catch Arctic cod near multi-year ice but there isn't as much multi-year ice today.
J: *Have the number of other animals changed?*
K: It seems like the number of seals has changed. There doesn't seem to be as many seals now. Two years ago there used to be a lot of seals.
J: *Have you noticed any changes in the polynyas here?*
K: More seals frequent polynyas now rather than the traditional seal holes. Polynyas have a high activity of seals in the spring. Maybe there is more food to access for seals at polynyas.
J: *If you have nothing further to add then we are finished.*

ᑯᓗ ᐊᐃᐱᓕ - ᐊᐅᒐᔅ 3, 2001

ᓇᐅᔮᖅ
ᔭᐃᓵ: ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᐱᕆᔪᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐆᒥᖕᒪ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᑯᓗ: ᐄ, ᑕᑯᓪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᑖᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᐃᑦ. ᑖᓂ ᐊᕙᓂ ᐊᑭᑦᑎᓐᓂᖃᐃ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ.
ᔭᐃᓵ: ᑳᒃᑯᓇᓂᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓯᒪᕕᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ. ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖕᒍᓕᕌᖕᒐ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐ, ᓂᒡᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕌᖕᒐ ᖃᓐᓂᖃᑦᑕᕈᔪᓕᕌᖕᒐ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕌᖕᒐ ᑕᒪᔾᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓰᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ. ᓯᑯᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒡᓚ. ᐄ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓯᖕᒍᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ. ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖕᒥᑦᑕᐅ ᒫᓂᓗ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᑉᐸᓕ ᐃᐸᑉᐱᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᖕᒐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔪᖕᒐ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᕙᓂ ᐃᐸᑉᐱᖃᖅᑐᐃᒡᒎᖅ ᐊᑭᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᑉᐸᓂ ᓄᓇᐅ ᕿᑎᐸᓗᐊᓂᖃᐃ. ᐊᕗᖕᒐᓗᑦ ᒫᓂ ᕿᑎᐸᓗᐊᓂᖃᐃ. ᒫᓂ ᖃᓂᓐᓂᖅᓴᒥᐅᔭᒃᓴᐅᔪᒑᓗᐊ. ᑕᐅᕙᓂᒎᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᐊᓗ, ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔪᑐᖃᓴ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖕᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖕᒐᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᑕᐃᒪ ᒪᐃᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᒃᑲ ᑕᒫᓂ. ᓯᓈᖕᒍᓂᓪᓚ ᑕᒫᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒫᑯᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖕᒐᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᐆᒪᒥᑦ, ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᓪᓗ ᓇᑦᑎᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᐸᓪᓗ ᒪᓂᒪᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ. ᓂᕿᑑᒪᑦᑐ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᒍ ᑎᖕᒥᖃᕈᖕ ᓂᕿᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓕᕆᖕᒐᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒫᓂᓗ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᓪᓕᑦ, ᓯᓈᓯᐅᖅᓗᓂ ᑕᒫᓂᒐᔭᖕᒪᑕ. ᑭᖕᒍᕐᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕ ᐆᒪᔭᐊᓗᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᓯᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓪᓚ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᐅᓯᑦ, ᖃᕐᑯᓪᓗᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᓪᓕ ᐅᐸᔫᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᒥᕕᒥᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᓪᓕᕆᒃᑯᓪᓕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᖃᖕ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖕᒐᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᑕᒫᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᕐᕆᑦ. ᓂᒡᓚᓯᒃᑐᕈᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᓚᐅᒃᑲᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ. ᓯᑯᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒡᓚ, ᓯᑯᒃᑰᓇᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᔾᔭᐅᓚᐅᒃᑲᓯᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᓯᑯᔨᕈᓗᒻᒪᓇᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᒃᓗᑎᑦ. ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᖅᐸᖅᐸᓗᖅᑰᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔪᖕ. ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᐊᖕᒥᑦᑐ. ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᔾᔭᐅᒪᔭᖕᓂᖅᓵᓗᓕᖅᐸᓪᓗᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓵᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ. ᓄᑲᑉᐱᐊᖕᒍᓪᓗᖕ ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᖅᑯᔨᐸᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ. ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᒃᓴᖅᑐᑐᖃᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪ. ᐅᓄᖕᒥᑦᑑᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᐊᓴᕆᓕᕐᒪᒐᐃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᑎᖕᒥᔮᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑕᖕᒥᒻᒥᔮᑦ ᑕᖅᓯᒪᔾᔨᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑯᓯᒥᖕᒥᑕᑎᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖕᒥᑦᑐᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᐃ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᖅᑲᐃᔮᓐᓇᖅᐱᓪᓕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᑕ?

ᑯᓄ: ᑕᐃᒪ ᒪᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᓪᓕ ᖃᓯᐅᓂᖕᒍᓂ ᒪᓐᓂᖕᒍᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᑦᑕᓴᓗᐊᓴ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕿᑐᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᖕᒥᑦᑐᓂ ᒪᓐᓂᖅᓯᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ. ᒪᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖅᓯ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖅᓯᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓇᓯᒥᔭᒃ ᐱᐊᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒥᖅᑯᓯᒪᑎᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᕈᓐᓃᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒥᖅᐳᒍᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒃᑲ. ᓄᖕᒍᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒥᑦᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ.

ᐊᒡᒥᐊᔭᒃ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐆᒥᖕᒍᓪᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ ᒫᓂ?

ᑯᓄ: ᑕᑯᓚᐅᒃᑕᒃᑲ ᓇᓂᓕᒫᓂᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓄᓇᐱᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒍᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒥᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᐅᕙᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᖕᒥᑦ, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖕᒥᑦᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐸᒃᓯᒪᔭᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒫᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑕᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᐱᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒍᓂ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒫᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᔾᔭᐅᑲᑕᔫᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑎᐊ, ᓯᓪᔭᒥᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᐸᑉᐱᖕᒋᓂᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᒫᓂ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅᓗᐊᕐᒥᒻᒪ ᐊᐸᓂᓕ ᐊᒡᒍᒥᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᖃᕐᒥᖅᑐᐊᓗᕐᒥᑦ ᕿᒻᒍᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᓗᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᖕᒍᑦ, ᓴᓂᕋᔭᕐᒍᑦᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓕᐊᓗᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᖕᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᐊᒡᒥᐊᔭᐃ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑎ ᒪᐅᖕ?

ᑯᓄ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᒫᓂ ᔪᓚᐃᒥᑦ, ᔪᓚᐃᒥᒥᐊᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓕᖕᒍᔪᖕ ᒪᑯᐊ ᓯᓪᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᐅᓕᕌᖕᒐ, ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕌᖕᒐ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᒃᓯᒪᒃᑲ ᑕᒫᓂ ᔪᓚᐃᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒫᑯᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᒪᑯᓇᖕ ᑭᖕᒍᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕ. ᒪᑯᓇᖕᓗ ᐃᔾᔪᖅᑐᔪᑯᓗᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕ ᐃᖅᑲᔾᔭᖅᑐᑯᓗᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᓗ ᓂᕆᓯᒪᔫᖕᒍᔪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᒍᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᖕᒥᖅᑕᖕ ᓂᕿᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᑕᒫᓂ ᓯᓪᔭᒥᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᑕᒫᓂ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᓰ ᐃᒫᓂᑦ?

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᓪᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᓇᒍᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᖃᕈᖕ ᓂᕿᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓗᑎᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒃᑲ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒥᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓴᖅᐃᖅᑯᖅᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅᐃᑦᑐᑯᓗᐃᑦ. ᐃᒪᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᓯᓕ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᓯᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒻᒍᔪᑯᓗᐃᑦ. ᒥᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ. ᒥᑎᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓰᑦ. ᐅᓄᖅᑐᕈᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᕿᑐᙵᓕᖃᐅᕐᒥᒻᒪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᔅᓯᒥᓪᓕ ᒪᓐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕋᑎᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᑕᒫᓂ 8, 10, ᑕᒫᓂ, ᐊᔾᔨᕖᖃᑦᑕᙱᒻᒪᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᖓᓪᓕ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕋᑎᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᐃᓯᒪᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᖃᓕᑦ ᓯᑎᐱᓇᒥᑦ, ᑕᒪᔭᐅᓱᖕᖓᖅᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᒃᑑᐸᒍᓯᒥᐊᖅᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓗᑎ. ᑕᒫᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᓪᓕ. ᓇᓚᐅᒻᒪᕆᙱᑦᑕᕋᓗᐊᕐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ ᖃᓂᒥᔮᓂᑦᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᕆᖕᒌᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᑑᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕆᖕᒌᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᒫᓂᓕ ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᐱᓪᓚᓯ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᕐᒥᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ. ᐅᐸᓂ ᐊᒻᒍᒥᓪᓗ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᖕᒥᓪᓗ, ᓴᓂᕋᔭᖕᒥᓪᓗ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᑉᐸᓂᖅᐸᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᖕᒪᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᑕᐅᑉᐸᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᕈᓗᓯᒥᔪᑦ. ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓴᕋᔪᖕᒪᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᓂᓗ ᑕᒫᓂ, ᑕᕆᐅᒥᓗ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᒫᓂᓕ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᔨᙱᑦᑐᐃ? ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑰᔨᙱᑉᐸᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᓗᐊᓱᖕᒍᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᓗᐊᕐᒥᒻᒪᓗᑭᐊ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓂᕿᕐᒥᓐᓂᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐅᖅᑰᕐᒥᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ. ᐋᒃᑲᐅᔫᒐᓗᐊᖃᐃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓗᕐᓂᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔫᒐᓗᐊ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᐱᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.

ᓯᑯ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᒃᑲ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓯᑯᓪᓕᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᖃᓂᒥᔮᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᖕᒐ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᐃᓯᒪᒥᓪᓗᒥᓪᓕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᓯᑯᒍᑦ ᐊᒃᐳᒥᔪᓐᓂᕐᒪᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑦ ᐅᐊᓪᓕᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓗᒍᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓗᐊᖅᑕᕋᓕ ᓯᑯᒍᑦ. ᓯᑯᑐᖃᐃᕋᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᐊᓗᓯ ᐊᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᕈᓗᐃᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᑐᖃᕐᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᐃᓚᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᔪᙱᑦᑐᐊᓗᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐅᑉᐸᖕᒐᑦ, ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᓯᐃᓪᓚ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᒐᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᑐᖅᑲᓕᕐ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᐱᐊᓗᓱᖕᒍᖕᒪᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂ ᐃᓯᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᔪᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᙱᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᐊᓗᐃᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑰᕐᒥᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᕈᓚᓈᕈᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᙱᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒫᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓯᑯ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᓕᖅᐸ ᐅᑉᐸᑑᓂ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑰᓕᖅᐸ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᓪᓕᕆᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᕋᒪ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᓄᓗᐊᖃᓯᖕᒍᖕᒥᒪᒪ ᓇᑦᑎᕐᓂᐅᑎᓐᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑐᒪᐅ ᖁᐱᐊᓯᒻᐱᒃ ᑕᖅᑭᖓ ᑎᑭᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓕ ᓵᑦᑐᕈᔫᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ 3'feet'ᖑᙱᑦᑎᓪᓗᒥᓗᓐᓂ ᓯᓕ. ᑐᑳᓗᐃᓱᖕᒍᒐᓗᐊᕐᓕ ᑕᒫᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒫᓂᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᒃᐳᒥᓚᐅᙱᒻᒪᒍᑦ ᑐᑳᖓ ᓯᑯᖓ ᓵᖕᒥᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓪᓕᕆᒃᑐᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᕋ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᓯᐃᓪᓚ ᓯᑯᐃᕐᐱᖓ ᓯᓕ ᑎᑭᙱᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᕐᓇᖅᓯᕙᑦᑕᓕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᒡᓗᕙᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑰᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᑑᓂ ᐊᒡᓗᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᓕᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᐊᒡᓗᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᕐᓕ ᑕᒫᓐᓇ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᖅ. ᐊᒡᓗᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᒥᓐᓇᓪᓚᑦᑖᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᑯᐊ ᐋᓗᐊᖅᑯᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᕋᓕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᓪᓕ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᒫᓂ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᐅᖅᑰᓯᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᓪᒍᓂ ᓂᒻᓚᔾᔪᙱᓐᓂᖅᓱᒍᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᒪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᐳᔭᓕᑐᐊᕋᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᖅᑰᓯᕙᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ. ᓂᒻᓚᔪᒃᑐᐊᔫᐸᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᓄᓇ ᐳᔪᖅᑐᐊᔫᐸᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᓂᒻᓚᔪᓗᐊᕐᓂᑯᒍᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓛᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇ ᐳᔫᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᒻᓚᔪᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᑯᒍᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖃᓗᐊᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᔪ. ᓂᒻᓚᓗᐊᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᖕᒪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᑉᐸᓕ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕋ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᐸᑦᑕᐅ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐊᐱᒻᒪᕆᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᖅᑲᐅᔭᐳᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ. ᓯᑯᑐᖅᖃᕐᓃᓚᔪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᔩᖃᐃᒻᒪ ᑕᑯᓚᔪᓚᐅᕐᒥᒪᒪ ᓯᑯᑐᖃᕐᒥᑦᑐᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᒍᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᐆᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᕈᔪᒃᐸᒃᑐᒃᓴᐅᔩ ᐆᒪᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᑐᖃᕐᔪᖕᒍᖕᒪᑎ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᐸ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑰᔨᖕᒪᑦ. ᓇᑦᑎᖃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓕ. ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖕᓂᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᒪᑎᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᒻᓚᔾᔭᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓵᖕᒐ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᒪᔪᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪᑦ. ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᕙᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᖓᐅᒐᓗᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᐊᒃᑯᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᑉᐸ ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᕐᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐ ᓇᐅᔭ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᐃᖑᖅᑰᖅᑐᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᕐᐸᐃᑦ ᒫᓂᓕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᖅᑰᔨᐸᑦ?*

ᑯᓄ: ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᑉᐹᓂᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᑦᑕᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᙱᑦᑐᖅ. ᑕᑉᐸᓐᓇ ᓇᑦᑎᓕᐊᓗᓯᖕᒍᒃᕙᑦᑕᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓇᑦᑎᓕᐊᓗᓯᖕᒍᓕᕐᒪᑦ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᐅᕐᑯᓂᖅᓴᖃᕋᑎᑦ ᓴᕐᐸᐃᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᐱᑦ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕᓗ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.*

Atagutak Ipeelie - August 2, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *Have you seen the ivory gull here in Arctic Bay before?*

A: I always see ivory gulls every spring when we're out seal hunting. When we catch seals, ivory gulls always try and take some of the seal meat and fat.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls near and around Arctic Bay consistently?*

A: Certainly. I've heard this story one time that I'll tell to you. This took place on a steep hill southwest from here. Do you know Elaiga Iq&uq from Pond Inlet? He and many other Inuit one time had walked overland over steep hills when they were stranded because the ice had broken up and melted. They walked near a point over these steep hills. He said that near this point the land was covered with ivory gulls. Now they know that at this area there are a lot of ivory gulls.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull nests?*

A: No I haven't seen ivory gull nests. Now near Pond Inlet there is a thick-billed murre colony and ivory gulls probably have colonies near that area.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start arriving here?*

A: Certainly. They start arriving here around May. In June one can typically see a number of ivory gulls trying to feed on seal meat and seal fat. Ivory gulls definitely arrive by June. One can definitely notice ivory gulls when we're cutting up seals because the ivory gulls try and scavenge the seal fat. More than one ivory gull starts landing nearby when we're cutting up seals.

J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*

A: Ivory gulls are more endearing than glaucous gulls because they are smaller than glaucous gulls. Now when we toss seal fat towards ivory gulls, glaucous gulls usually try and steal the seal fat. Ivory gulls really crave seal fat when we're out on the sea ice during the spring.

J: *Do you know where ivory gulls fly to find their food?*

A: On the sea ice as well as along the shorelines. Down at the sea ice one begins to notice two and then pretty soon three ivory gulls when there is seal fat around. They could also be down where there are multi-year ice and polar bears. I think they look for Inuit and polar bears that are hunting seals.

J: *Do you know where ivory gulls go to find food during the summer?*

A: Ivory gulls leave earlier than glaucous gulls. I'm not sure where they go. They leave around early fall. Sometimes though in early fall there are young ivory gulls. In the summer one rarely sees ivory gulls. Although the ivory gull young are sometimes here briefly when it starts getting cold.

J: *Do ivory gulls associate with other birds?*

A: There is a glaucous gull colony near a lake and river that contains fish west from Arctic Bay. Before the glaucous gulls lay eggs the gulls chase fish in that area. Ivory gulls also spend time at this area with the glaucous gulls catching fish. I don't think ivory gulls stay as long as glaucous gulls in that area though.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving Arctic Bay?*

A: It seems like they start leaving around August. They leave earlier than glaucous gulls.

J: *Have you noticed if the numbers of ivory gulls has increased or decreased or have their numbers remained the same?*

A: There are always ivory gulls on the ice during the spring here. When Inuit are hunting seals and narwhals in the spring on the ice they typically see ivory gulls around. When someone catches a yearling seal and toss's seal fat a number of ivory gulls can be spotted trying to scavenge the seal fat. When seal fat is tossed on the ice more than one ivory gull arrives, sometimes 4 or 5 ivory gulls. Although ivory gulls can be spotted when seals are caught there aren't as many of them as glaucous gulls.

J: *Thank you. If you have nothing further to add then we're finished.*

A: Ivory gulls are typically seen here in the spring and they are rarely seen in the summer. Maybe they leave fairly early.

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen long-tailed ducks in and around Arctic Bay?*

A: Yes.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*

A: Long-tailed ducks lay eggs on the land here as opposed to on high steep cliffs like the ivory gulls. They typically lay eggs near lakes.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks arrive here?*

A: Ivory gulls arrive around June. They arrive at around the same time as eider ducks.

J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat during the spring?*

A: Certainly. Long-tailed ducks like to frequent lakes. I see their rear as they are feeding in lakes as well as along the sea shoreline. In lakes they feed at the bottom edge of lakes because I see them submerge. I think they feed on shrimp-like creatures along the edge of lakes.

J: *Do they eat the same type of food in the summer and when it starts getting cold?*

A: If their young haven't fully fledged then they'll continue feeding in lakes. Some of them feed in the sea here. Most of them leave fairly early before it starts getting cold. However, if their young haven't fully fledged then the parent's wait even until it starts getting cold.

J: *Do long-tailed ducks associate with other birds?*

A: They are usually around eider ducks. We hunt eider ducks along lakes and their fat is delicious. Long-tailed duck fat is also delicious. Eider ducks and long-tailed ducks associate with one another. However, eider ducks arrive here earlier.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?*

A: Long-tailed ducks and eider ducks leave at around the same time. At around the end of September eider ducks get fat to the point that they have difficulty flying, long-tailed ducks, however, leave a little earlier than eider ducks. Eider ducks arrive earlier and leave later than long-tailed ducks. Although if long-tailed duck young have not fully fledged they will stay here longer.

J: *Have long-tailed duck numbers increased or decreased?*

A: Long-tailed ducks and eider ducks do not nest on high areas. When we are out boating near Pond Inlet, long-tailed ducks leave early. Although long-tailed ducks are fairly numerous in the spring.

J: *If you have nothing further to add than we are finished.*

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Do you think that ivory gulls and long-tailed ducks rely on the sea-ice?*

A: When we're out seal hunting in the spring ivory gulls start landing nearby on the sea-ice and flying overhead in excitement because they crave seal fat. Long-tailed ducks also frequent the mouth of rivers as well as along the sea-ice shoreline in the spring in order to feed.

J: *Have you observed any changes in the sea-ice near and around Arctic Bay?*

A: I don't know because I don't go out on the land and sea as much as I used to.

J: *Do you know if the sea-ice is thicker or thinner today?*

A: Yes, the sea-ice is thinner now. A large amount of snow fell this spring because I think the weather was warmer, which is probably why the ice was thin this spring. It wasn't even as cold during the late stages of winter. About 2 or 3 years ago the weather around September was typically cold. Now, however, it isn't as cold even during the months of October, November and December.

J: *Have you observed any changes in the polynyas here?*

A: I heard that there were fewer polynyas.

J: *Since you stated that there is a change in the sea-ice in Arctic Bay have you observed any changes in the number of birds and other animals here?*

A: I'm not quite sure about any changes in birds. However, there seems to be a lot more geese here now. Geese seem to arrive here earlier because we see them on the land when we're boating. It's hard to tell if there have been any changes in birds like long-tailed ducks and snowy owls because we don't normally eat them.

ᐊᑕᒍᑦᑕᖅ ᐊᐃᐱᓕ - ᐊᐅᒐᔅ 3, 2001

ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: *ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐊᐱᕆᔪᒪᔭᕆᑦ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖓ ᐆᒥᖓ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᒥᑦ ᒫᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᐳᖓ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒫᑯᓪᓕ ᖁᓚᖕᒥᖅᓯᑲᑕᓚᓱᒃᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᔾᔭ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑐᖅᑳᖕᒪᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᖕᒪᔭᓕᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓯ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᕕᒥᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᐋᑎᐊᖅ. ᐃᓐᓇ ᐅᓇ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᕋ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓚᐅᕐᓚᒍᑦ. ᐃᓐᓇ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᐊ ᐊᑭᖕᒪᖕᒫ ᐊᓐᓇ. ᐊᑭᖕᒫᕈᓗᐊ ᑕᐅᕙᖕᓇ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᐃᔾᔭ ᐃᖅᓗᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓯᐅᔫᓗ ᖃᐅᕆᒪᕕᐅ? ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑦᑕᓕᖕᒥᐅᑕᖅ. ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪ ᐊᑎᖓ ᐃᖅᓗᒃᑯᓪᒍ ᑕᑲᓇᖕᒐᒎᖅ ᑲᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᑲᓂᐅᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᑲᓇᓂᑦ, ᐱᓱᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᐊᐅᒍᔾᔭᐅᔪᐊᕋᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᒥᐊᖄᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᖓ ᐃᒥᐅᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᖕᒪᐅᔪᐊᓘᓕᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᖃᖕᒐᒍᖅᓗᑎᑦ. ᐱᖕᒍᒍᖅ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᓄᐳᖃᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑰᕈᔪᑯᓗᒍᖅ ᐱᖕᒍ. ᓇᐅᔭᕚᓂᒍᖅ ᐊᒥᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᓇᐅᔭᕚᒍᖅ ᑕᐸᓂᑦᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᑕᐅᕙᖓ, ᑕᐅᕙᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᕆᒪᔭᒃᓴᐅᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅᓗᐃᓪᒍᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖕᓂᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᕕᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖕᓂᓪᓚᑦᑕᖅ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓇᖕ. ᐃᑲᓂ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᐊᕐᕙᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᐹᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᕙᔪᐊᓘᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᓪᓕᖕᒍᐊᖅᓗᑎ ᑕᒫᓂ. ᐃᕙᒐᓛᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᑯᓗᐃᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒫᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᐃᕙᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᑯᓗᐃᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᕐᒐᑦᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᐄᑦᑎᐊᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒪᐃᖕᒍᕐᒪᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓲ. ᔪᓂᖕᒍᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᖁᓚᕐᒥᖅᓯᓇᓲᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕᓕᑦ ᑲᑐᓯᓲᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕᓕ ᓯᑭᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᔾᔭ ᓇᐅᔮᖕᒍᑲᑕᓯᓲ. ᔪᓂᖕᒍᕐᒪᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᑕᕝᕙ ᑎᑭᓯᕗᑦ. ᑎᑭᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᓲᖕᒍᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑐᕋᓲᒃᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᓚᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᔪᒪᓪᓗᓂ. ᑕᒪᔾᔭ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖕᒥᑦᑐᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖅᑕᓯᓲ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᓂᕆᕙᕐᒪᖔᑕ?

ᐊᑖ: ᐃᓛ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᓪᓕᓐᓇᖅᑐᑯᓗᖕᒪᑕ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕈᓗᕐᒥᑦ ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᓪᓗᑎᑦ. ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᓐᓇᖅᑰᓯᔪᑯᓗᖕᒪᑎᑦ. ᐅᖅᓯᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᒥᑦᑎᔪᖅᓴᖕ ᑕᕝᕙ ᓇᐅᔭᕈᓗᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᓵᖅᑕᐅᓇᓯᒃᐸᒃᑐᑦ. ᐱᖃᑎᓲᖕᒍᔪᑦ ᐊᖅᓵᖅᑕᐅᑯᓗᒃᐸᒃᓗᑎᒃᓗ. ᐅᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᐃᒥᑦᑎᔪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᔾᔭ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᓯᐊᓗ ᐅᓂᔭᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓯᖕᒐᓂᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᓇᒧ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑎᕐᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓂᕿᕐᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓕᕋᕐᒥᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᓯᑯᒥᓐᓇᐅᐱᑦᑎᓇᓯᒡᒍᔪᑯᓗᖅᑯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᒡᔭᒥᓪᓗ. ᓇᐃᐱᑦᑎᓇᓯᒡᒍᔪᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓯᖕᒐᓂᑦ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᒥᔪᕈᓗᕐᒥᓐᓇᓕᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᕐᒥᓯᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕙ ᒪᕐᓲᓯᓯᑦ, ᐱᖕᒐᓲᓯᓯᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑐᖃᕋᖕᒐ. ᑎᕐᒥᓲᑦ ᕿᓂᒡᒍᔪᑯᓗᖕᒪᑕᖃᐃ ᓂᕆᔭᒃᓴᒥᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ. ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᐊᓗᕐᒥᑦ, ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓲᖕᒍᖕᒪᑖ ᓂᕿᖅᓴᓂᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓲᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᐊᓗᕐᒥᑦ. ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᓂᕿᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓗᔪᖅᓴᐅᔪᒃᑲᒥᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ. ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᓐᓇᓯᕐᒥᔮᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒃᑲᑦᑕᕐᑕᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᐸᑦᑕᕐᒥᓐᓄᓂᑦ, ᓇᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᐸᒃᑕᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖕ ᕿᓂᖅᑐᓗᐹᖅᑯᕐᒪᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᓇᒧᖕᒐᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑎᑦ ᓂᕿᕐᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓕᕋᕐ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᒥᑦᕋᖅᓵᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ. ᓇᐅᔭᓂᓪᓕᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓴᕋᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᐃᑦ. ᓇᒧᖕᒐᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕᑭᐊ. ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᕈᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᓲᑯᓗᐃ. ᐃᓛᓐᓂᓚᐅᓲᕐᒫᓗᒃ ᐱᐊᕋᑯᓗᕐᒥᖃᐃ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᖃᓚᐅᓲᕐᒍᔮᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᒦᑉᐸᒃᓗᑎ ᐅᓄᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃᑦ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓕ ᐱᐅᒥᓪᓗᑎᒍᑦ, ᑕᑯᓛᔪᒃᑕᕗᑦ ᖁᓚᕐᒥᖅᓯᓇᓯᒃᑕᓪᓗᑕ. ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᔭᑦᑐᑯᓗᐃᑦ. ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ. ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᐱᐊᕋᐱᓂᑯᓗᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑐᖃᓚᐅᓲᕐᒍᔪᓚᓗᐊ ᐃᒃᑮᕈᓘᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ. ᐃᒃᑮᖕᒍᓕᑐᐊᕋᕐᓚᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓴᕋᐃᕐᑯᕈᔪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᕐᓕᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᑕᐃᒪ ᐹᓂ ᑲᕐᒥᖕᒫᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᓇᐅᔭᕈᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᖃᓂᒥᔭᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᓯᖅᑯᖅᑐᐃᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᒪᓐᓂᖃᓲᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᑕ ᑕᓯᕐᓗ ᒫᓂᓗ ᓯᒡᔭᒥᑦ ᐃᕙᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᓯᓕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑲᑕᒃᑎᓪᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᒫᓂᓚᐅᑲᓲ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ. ᓇᐅᔭᕈᓗᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᒥᑦ ᒫᓂᓲ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᖃᕐᒐᑦᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᑦᑕᕐᒪᖕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᑕᒫᓂ ᓯᑦᓗᖃᐃ ᐊᒐᓯᐅ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓕᐊᓕᓲᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ. ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓴᕋᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᖕᒪᑕ ᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ. ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓴᕋᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᕐᒥᑦᕋᖅᓴᖅᓯᐅᓂᑯᓗᖃᐃ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕋᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖕᒥᓐᓇᕐᒪᕐ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᓇᐅᔮᖅᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᒻᒍᖕᒪᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᔭᑦᑐᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᖁᓚᕐᒥᖅᓯᓇᓯᒃᑕᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑭᐊᖅᓯᒪᓇᓯᒃᑕᒃᑐᓪᓗ ᓇᐅᔮᖅᑕᖃᑲᑕᓕᓚᐅᖅᐸᒃᑐ ᑕᐃᒪ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓕ ᓇᑦᑎᐊᐱᓂᖅᑐᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᖕᒍᑦ ᐃᒥᑦᑎᔪᖃᓲ ᓇᐅᔮᖃᓲ. ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕈᓗᖕᒍᑦ. ᐃᒥᑦᑎᔪᖃᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖕᒥᓕᑲᐅᑦᑐᔭᑦᑐᑯᓘᒥᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇ 4 ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᔭᖕᒍᒻᒪᕆᔭᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᑦ. ᐅᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᒪᒪᖅᓴᕐᓂᑯᒍᑦ. ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑐᖃᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᔾᔭᐅᑯᓗᓕᓚᐅᖅᐸᒃᓗᑎᑦ. ᐅᕗᖕ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕈᓗᕐᓂᑦ, ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑯᓗᒃᐸᒃᑲᓗᐊᕆᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕿᖅᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑯᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᑯᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᕐᓲᒥᕐᒐᑦᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓴᕈᓐᓃᕈᕕᑦ ᑕᕐᓲᒥᕐ ᑎᕐᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.

ᐊᑖ: ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ. ᐊᐅᔭᒻᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᒐᔪᖕᓂᖅᓯᓲ. ᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗᑭᐊ ᐊᕐᒥᑦᕋᐅᓵᓕᔮᒃᑐᑯᓗᐃᖃᐃ.

ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᒃ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᕝᕙ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᐱᒥᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᐄ, ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᕝᕕᓪᓕ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖕᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᒫᓂᓕ ᓄᓇᒥᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᕙᔪᒪᑕ. ᒫᓂ ᑕᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓲ. ᓲᕐᓗ ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᕙᒃᔭᕐᒥᑦᑐᓚᓗᐊ ᓇᓂᑭᐊᖅ ᑕᓯᑯᒍᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᕙᔭᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᕐᒐᑦᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᔪᓂᐅ ᓄᖕᒍᐊᓂᑦ, ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᑎᑭᓕᓲ. ᒥᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᓗᑦ ᑎᑭᓕᓲᖕᒍᔪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?

ᐊᑖ: ᐄᑦᑎᐊᖅ. ᑕᕝᕙ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᑕᓯᑯᑦᓯᐸᓗᖕ ᑕᐃᑲᓃᓯ. ᑕᕝᕙ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᑉᐸᑎᓐᓇᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᑲ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᓕᓲ ᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᒃᑐᑯᓗᐊᐱᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖕ ᓯᒡᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᕐᓯᒪ ᑕᓯᐅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓛ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ. ᑕᐅᓇᖕ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᒃᐸᖅᑰᔨᔭᑦ ᑕᓯᐅ ᑭᓪᓕᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᐅᓇᖕ. ᐃᓕᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᓅᓇᐃᑦᑐᐸᓗᕐᒥᑦ

ᐊᖅᑲᐅᒪᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑯᓗᒃᐸᒃᓗᑎᑦ. ᑭᖑᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᓂᕐᓗᑭᐊ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᑕᓯᐅ ᑭᓪᓕᕈᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᕕᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᕕᖃᐃ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕐ ᓯᓕ ᐊᒃᐱᕆᔾᔪᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᑭᖕᒍᓕᕐᖓᓐ ᓯᓕ ᑕᓯᕗᖃᑦᑕᕕᐸᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᖁᑦᑐᕐᒪᑯᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᕐᓇᓴᖏᓐᖓᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᓯᕗᖕᒥᓐᓇᑯᑖᒃᐸᒃᑐᑦ. ᐅᓇᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᓪᓚᑖᒥᓲ. ᐊᖏᕐᖃᖅᓴᖃᐃᖅᑰᖅᑐᑦ. ᐄ, ᐃᒃᐲᖃᓗᓕᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍᑦ ᓯᓚ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓕᓲ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᑦᑕᐅ ᖁᑦᑐᕐᒪᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᑲᐅᑦᑐᕐᒥᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᑦᑭᖃᓱᖅᑯᑦᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓲ ᑖᒪᓂ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᓕᖃᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖅᑎᖅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒥᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓂᒻᒧᔭᖏᑦ. ᒥᑎᖃᓯᒃᐸᓪᓚᐅᖃᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᓯᑯᓗᖏᑦ. ᒥᑏᑦ ᐆᔪᖅᑐᖅᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᖅᑐᕐᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᒪᒪᖅᓴᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᑦᑕᐅ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᕐᔪᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᒪᒪᕿᔪᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᖏᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑭᔪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᐅᓇᖓ ᖃᓂᒋᑦᑐᑯᓗᖏᑦ. ᑎᑭᖅᑲᓰᖑᔪᓚᓗᐊᑦ ᒥᑏ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᕐᖁᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖕᖓᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑰᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᒥᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᐅᓕᖕᖓᑦ. ᒥᑎᓪᓗ ᖁᐃᓂᓕᖕᖓᒥᑦ ᑎᖅᑭᕐᓇᐃᓕᖅᑕᑦᑕᓕᑦ. ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᖃᐅ ᓯᑎᐱᕆᐅ ᐊᑖᓄᐊᐸᓗᖓᓂᑦ. ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᖂᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᐊᓴᕋᓪᓚᑦᑎᓪᓚᓗᐊᕿᓚᑦ. ᒥᑎᓪᓕ ᐊᖏᕐᖄᓇᓵᔭᓐᓂᖅᓵᓗᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᓵᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᔫᖑᔪᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓴᖃᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖁᑦᑐᕐᒪᑯᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᐊᑎᖃᖏᓐᓚᕆᑦ ᑖᒪᓂᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑲᓚᐅᐱᓪᓚᓲ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᑲ ᓕᐊᖅᑯᐱᕙᑦ ᐅᑲᓪᓚᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖕᖓᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᑖᒪᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐳᖅᑐᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᒥᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᕙᑲᑕᔪᓐᓚᑦ. ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᓗᑦ ᐊᕙᓂᓗ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑦᑕᓕᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᕐᓇᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᓗᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓵᓕᕙᐅᑦ, ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓄᖃᑕᐅᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᒫᓂᓗ ᐋᔪᖅᑲᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᖏᕐᓂ ᑕᑯᕙᒃᓗᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᕙᓗᔪᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖓᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓴᖃᕈᓐᓂᕈᐱᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᕐᒥᐳᑦ.*

ᓯᑯ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᑐᑎᖃᓯᒥᐱᒥᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᓇᐅᔮᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᓪᓕ ᖁᓚᖕᒥᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓯᖑᒍᒪᑦ ᐅᓂᖓᔪᓕᖏᓐᖓᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᐃᒥᓯᓈᖅᐸᓪᓕᑦᑎᔪᖓ ᓇᐅᔪᓗᑦᑕᐅ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᒃᓗᑎ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᑎᖅᑭᓯᒪᔪᐊᓗᕐᖅᐸᒃᓗᑎᑦ. ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦᑕᐅ ᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᖏᕐᓂ ᑕᒪᔭ ᓯᑰᑲᑕᓯᐊᒃᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᓕᖏᓐᖓᒥᖃᐃ ᒫᓂᑲᑕᖅᐸᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑖᒪᓂ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᖁᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᓕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖕᒫᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᖕᒥᑦᑕᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖕᒫᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᖁᓇᓕᓐᓂᓚᔪᓕᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᓐᓯᑎᑐ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕈᒪ ᓯᓕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᓇᖃᓗᐊᖃᔭᖅᐳᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᑲᓕ ᓯᑯ ᐃᔾᔪᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᖓᑦ ᐅᑲᓗᓂ ᓴᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᖓᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᐄ, ᐊᐃᑉᐱᕐᖓᒐᔅᓯᔮᖅᑐᐊᓗᓕᕐᓗ. ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐊᓗᓕᐅᖅ. ᐊᐳᑎᓗᐊᓴᓗᓕᐅᕆᔭ ᖃᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᓯᐸᓕᖅᑐᐊᓗᖕᒪᕿᐊ ᖃᓂᓇᖃᑦᑕᓗᐊᓴᒃᓗᓂ ᐊᐳᑎᓗᐊᓴᓗᖃᑦᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓗᑭᐊ ᓴᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᖓ. ᓂᓪᓚᔪᕐᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᖓᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖅᐸᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᐱᕆᒃᑲᓐᓂᕋᔭᐅᕙ, ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓚᐅᓕ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᖓ ᓯᑯ ᓴᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᖓ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᐊᓴᕐᒍᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᓗᑭᐊ, ᒪᕐᕈᓐᓂᕐᓗᑭᐊ ᒫᓂ ᓯᑎᐱᕆᒥᑦ, ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᖢ. ᑕᐃᒪᑦᑕᐅ ᐊᒃᑐᐸᒥᑦ, ᓄᕙᐸᒥᑦ, ᑎᓴᐸᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕙᖓ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᑎᐊᖏᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓴᕐᕿᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᖅᑰᖅᐸᓪᓕ ᒫᓂ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᓪᓕ ᑐᓴᑲᑕᐅᖅᑐᖓ ᓴᕐᕿᖃᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᓗᓕᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓗᑎᒍᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᐸ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᐊᑖ: ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᑎᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ, ᑲᖑᒍᐊᖅᑯᓯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐ ᓯᕐᖑ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓕᕐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᖅᑯᓯᖃᓚᕐᖅᑐᒍᑦ. ᑲᖑᓴᕐᖃᐃᖅᑯᓯᖃᓚᖅᑐᒃ ᓄᓇ ᑖᒪᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑎᖅᑯᓯᓪᓚᓐᓂᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ. ᐊᔾᔨ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓕᕆᐅᑎᒋᐊᖅᓇᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᒃᐸᖅᓇᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᒃ, ᐅᒃᐱᕐᔪᐊᕐᓗᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᔭ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᑯᕆᒃ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᑦ.*

Koonoo Ooyukuluk - August 3, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *Have you seen this bird before?*

K: Yes I've seen them.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls in and around Arctic Bay?*

K: Yes I see ivory gulls during the spring when there is still ice here.

J: *Have you consistently seen ivory gulls since you were younger?*

K: Yes I have but there aren't a lot of them.

J: *Do you still hunt today or did you go hunting more in the past?*

K: I used to hunt more in the past because we had more reliance on country food.

J: *Do you still actively hunt and spend time on the land today or not?*

K: I still go out hunting today. I have a boat and a ski-doo that I use.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull nests?*

K: I haven't seen ivory gull nests but I have heard stories from people who have. My father told me that someone had seen ivory gull nests southwest from here on top of a high cliff.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start arriving?*

K: Around June.

J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*

K: No. However, they do eat seal fat when we're out hunting seals during the spring. They may eat Arctic cod as well.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the summer as well?*

K: There are only a few around in the summer. Ivory gulls and their young can be seen in the fall when it starts getting cold again. There are not many ivory gulls in the summer, maybe I see 1 or 2 sometimes.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the fall?*

K: Yes I see them here.

J: *Do ivory gulls associate with other animals?*

K: They associate with glaucous gulls and jaegers. Although ivory gulls also associate within their own species as well.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving?*

K: They leave when it starts getting cold and when the floe edge starts forming.

J: *Have ivory gull numbers increased or decreased or has their numbers remained relatively the same?*

K: There aren't as many ivory gulls today. Although we don't hunt ivory gulls we've paid attention to them. The spring here is a beautiful season and the ivory gull is a nice bird that arrives here in the spring.

J: *Do you know why ivory gull numbers have decreased?*

K: I think ivory gulls have moved off to other areas. I think they stayed in one area for a while and then moved off someplace else. I believe that their numbers rise and fall.

J: *Do you know when you noticed their numbers started going down?*

K: There were more ivory gulls around and prior to 1973. At around 1980 their numbers had decreased and today their numbers have decreased further.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls when you're out hunting or near Arctic Bay?*

K: I see ivory gulls when I'm out hunting. In the past we'd go seal hunting together and pay attention to the wildlife around us. Today we sometimes don't even see 1 or 2 ivory gulls.

J: *Do ivory gulls rely on ice?*

K: I don't think they do because they are birds. Although we don't eat them they are beautiful birds that arrive here in the spring.

J: *If you have nothing further to add then we are finished.*

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen this bird?*

K: Yes.

J: *Do you see long-tailed ducks in and around Arctic Bay?*

K: I grew up northwest from here and I didn't move to Arctic Bay till my adult years. Where I grew up I had seen a lot of long-tailed ducks. Since I moved to Arctic Bay, however, I've only seen a small number of long-tailed ducks. I can't tell if long-tailed duck numbers are decreasing or not.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*

K: Absolutely. I've seen long-tailed duck nests where I grew up.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks arrive?*

K: I think I start seeing long-tailed ducks arriving around the middle of June. I think they arrive at about the time when the shoreline and the ice start forming puddles of water. Long-tailed ducks then move to lakes when the lakes are relatively free from ice.

J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat during the spring?*

K: They eat shrimps. I think they also eat Arctic cod as well, however, I think they mostly eat shrimps.

J: *Is their diet the same throughout the summer and fall or does their diet change at these times?*

K: I think their diet changes in the fall. I don't think long-tailed ducks eat as much during the spring because they are either actively looking for mates or are already mating. Before they leave in the fall I think they eat small zooplankton as well as shrimps and these are the foods that they get fat on.

J: *The long-tailed ducks diet changes in the fall?*

K: Yes.

J: *Do long-tailed ducks associate with other birds?*

K: They don't associate much with other birds. They tend to associate with other long-tailed ducks. Ivory gulls tend to associate with other bird species more so than long-tailed ducks. They sometimes, although rarely associate with geese and eider ducks. They mostly associate within their own species.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?*

K: I'd say around October. Before it starts getting too cold.

J: *Do you know if long-tailed duck numbers are increasing, decreasing or have their numbers remained the same?*

K: There are a lot of long-tailed duck young in the fall before they leave. I think there are a lot of long-tailed ducks in the fall when the young are able to fly. Long-tailed ducks produce a lot of young.

J: *How many eggs do they lay?*

K: Sometimes as much as 7 eggs. Although there may be from 5 to 6 eggs and up to 7 eggs during a good season.

J: *Do you think that long-tailed ducks rely on ice?*

K: No I don't think they do. I think that Inuit have use for them in times of hunger because they are edible. I don't think long-tailed ducks rely on the ice.

J: *If you have nothing further to add then we are finished.*

K: We're finished then.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Have you observed any changes in the ice near and around Arctic Bay?*

K: Yes there have been changes in the ice conditions this spring. In the past the ice used to be much thicker. During past springs, the ice wasn't as favorable as it is today to travel on because back then the ice would form deep puddles of water that we would have to travel through. Now that the ice is thinner there aren't any deep surface puddles of water that we have to travel through during the spring. It is very good now for traveling on by ski-doo.

J: *Have you observed any changes in the seal holes and the polynyas here?*

K: There haven't been significant changes in the polynyas here. Sometimes it is harder and more dangerous to chase animals like seals on the ice now that it is thinner.

J: *Are there more seal holes now or less of them now that the ice is thinner?*

K: Since the ice is thinner there are more seal holes because seals can maintain as well as form seal holes easier nowadays.

J: *There are more seal holes now?*

K: Yes.

J: *Now that the ice is thinner does the ice break up sooner as well?*

K: Only a small change there. In the past when the ice was thicker, thick solid ice would form between the floe edge and the land and this would cause the ice to break up sooner due to the pressure from the thick ice. Now that the ice is thinner the ice does not seem to break up as early as it did before to me. The ice is not as solid and thick to break up the ice and the thin ice is too weak to crack and break up the ice these days.

J: *Do you know why the ice is thinner these days?*

K: I know exactly why the ice is thinner. In the past the fuel that we used in our stoves to keep our homes warm would freeze in the middle of January around the 1960's because it was so cold. Now the fuel never freezes because it is not as cold as it was in the past. In the past the weather was much colder and today the weather is significantly warmer.

J: *Have there been any changes in the polynyas here?*

K: Yes there haven't been much changes with the polynyas here. Now that the ice is thinner I think that polynyas are bigger.

J: *If you have nothing further to add then we are finished.*
K: We're finished.

ᑯᓄ ᐆᕙᑯᓗᒃ - ᐊᐅᒍᔅ 3, 2001

ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐊᐱᕆᕙᓚᔭᕆᑦ ᑳᒥᖓ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕋ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᓐᓇᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᕕᐅ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᕋᖕᒪ ᓯᑯᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒫᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᕕᒥᑦ ᒪᒃᑯᒃᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦᑕᐅ ᒫᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᑦ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ ᑕᐃᒪᖓ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑕᒃᑲ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᖕᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓱᓕ ᐊᓯᕙᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᓯᕙᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓂᖅᐱᑦ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐊᓯᕙᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᔫᖃᐃ ᓂᕿᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᕋᑦᑕ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᕝᕕᓪᓕ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᐱ ᓱᓕ ᐅᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᓗᐊᕈᓐᓂᖅᐱᑦ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᐳᖓ. ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑯᖕᒐᓗ ᓯᑭᑑᖅᑯᖕᒐᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᕋᒃᑭ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕ?
ᑯᓄ: ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖓ. ᐊᑖᑕᒪ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᒪ ᐊᕙᓂ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᒎᖅ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᓪᒎ ᑕᐅᕙᓂᒎᖅ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᑕᓕ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᖓᓕ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?
ᑯᓄ: ᑕᒫᓂ ᕙᓂᒥ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᓱᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐋᒃᑲ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓱᖓᓂ ᓂᕆᓲ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯ ᖁᓚᖕᒥᖅᓯᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᕋᑦᑕ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓂᕆᓲ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᑦ. ᑳᒪᖅᑐᓱᖕᒍᖅᑯᖅᓗᑎᓪᓗ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᕕᒥ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᓐᓇᑯᓘᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ ᓂᓪᓚᖅᑐᕈᓘᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑐᒻᒪᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖕᒐᓕᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒦᔦᑦ. ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᓐᓇᑯᓗᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓗᓐᓂ, ᒪᕐᕉᓗᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑲᑕᓯ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᑦᑕᐅ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᑎ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ ᒪᓂ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?
ᑯᓄ: ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᖓᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᕝᕙ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᖃᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖕᒥ ᓇᐅᔭᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᖓᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᖃᑎᒥᔭᖕᒥ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ. ᐱᖃᑎᒥᖕᒥᓐᓇᐅᔭᙳᕆᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔭᒃᑲ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔ?
ᑯᓄ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᒡᓚᖅᑐᕈᓕᕋᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯ ᓯᓈᖃᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ. ᕿᑐᖕᒪᖕᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᓪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑎ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᒡᓚᖅᑐᕈᓘᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖓᖏ ᐅᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖓᖏ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ? ᐅᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖕᒥᑉᐸ?
ᑯᓄ: ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓘᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓵᓗᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑑᒐᓗᐊ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᖅᑰᕈᒥᓕᖅᑲᓕ ᐅᕙᖓ. ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᓱᖕᒍᒐᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᔭᙱᕆᕐᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᑲᒃᔭᔅᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᑕᑯᑲᑕᒃᓗᒥᑦ ᑐᓵᑲᑕᒃᓗᒥᓪᓗ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᓐᓇᑯᓗᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᕈᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᙵᓂ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᓪᓕ ᐅᓄᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᓕᖅᐸᑦ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐅᕝᕙᓗᑭᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᓇᓱᒥᓕᖅᑕᒃᑲ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑎᑭᓱᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᖕᒥᓗᐊᖅᑐᐊᓗᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐸᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖅᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ. ᐃᕙᕝᕕᒃᓴᒥᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᖅᐸᒃᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᒃᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖅᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑎ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᒃᑲᓕ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᕐᓂᖓ ᖃᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔ?
ᑯᓄ: ᑕᒫᓂ 1973'ᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖓᓂ. ᑕᒫᓂ 1980'ᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓚᒥᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᓯᐃᓚ ᖃᔅᓯᓐᓇᑯᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ. ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᓘᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔦᒐᓗᐊ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᒥᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓂᖅᐱᒥᑦ, ᐃᓛ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᖅᑎᓪᓗᑎ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᒃᑲ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᓗᑕ ᑕᐅᑐᓱᖕᒍᒐᑦᑕ. ᖁᓚᖕᒥᖅᓯᓪᓗᑕ ᓂᕆᓱᖕᒍᒐᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᐳᑦ. ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚ ᓄᑕᕋᐅᓪᓗᑕ ᐅᕙᒍᑦ ᕿᓂᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᖃᔅᓯᒥᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓗᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐ. ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᑐᑯᓗᐃᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᓯᒥᕕᒥᑦ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᓯᒥᖕᒥᑕᒃᑲ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖑᖕᒪᑕ. ᐅᕙᖓᓕ ᑲᒃᔭᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᓂᕆᒃᔭᙱᒥᓪᓗᒥᓪᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑎᑕᕋ ᑲᒃᔭᕆᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᖁᐱᐊᓲᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᒃᑲ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᕕᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒥᖅᐳᒍᑦ.

ᐊᕐᒥᐊᕚᖅ
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑳᒥᖓᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?

ᑯᓄ: ᐄ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᕈᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᒪ ᐸᓂ, ᒫᓐᓇ ᑲᓐᒥᖅᓱᖕᒫ, ᑕᑉᐸᓂ ᕿᙳᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᒪ. ᐃᓐᓇᙳᓕᖅᓱᖕ ᑕᒪᐅᖓᓚᐅᕋᒪ. ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᒃ ᑕᑉᐸᓂ ᐱᕈᔅᐱᒋᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕋ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᓗᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᒪᐅᖓᕋᒪ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᔅᒍᑦ ᖃᓯᓐᓇᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔅᔪᐃᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᖃᖓ ᖃᓯᓐᓇᑯᓗᕐᒥᑦ. ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᕐᒥᑕᕋ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᕐᓂᖓᓂ. ᑕᑉᐸᓐᓇᓕ ᓄᓇᒥᐸᓚᐅᖅᑕᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᓕᐊᓗᖓᒪᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᐸᕝᐱᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᐄᑦᑎᐊᖅ. ᑕᑉᐸᓂ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᖕᒪᖔᑕ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᑕᒫᓂ ᔫᓂᒥᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕋᓯᒥᔭᒃᑲᓕ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᓪᔭᖅ ᒪᑯᐊ ᐃᒪᐅᓂᖃᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᑎᑭᓱ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑯᔨᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᒃᑲ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᓯ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᒧᐊᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᓯ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑭᓱᒥᓪᓕ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖔᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᑕᒫᓂᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᕈᓗᕐᓂᑦ ᓂᕆᔾ. ᐆᒪᑯᓗᖕᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖓ ᐆᒪᒥᑦ. ᑭᖑᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᓯᒥᔭᒃᑲᓕ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᑦᑕᐅ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᑦᑕᐅ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᔅᓴᐃᓐᓇᐅᐸ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᓪᓗ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖃᑦᑕᖁᔾᔪᑦ. ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒃᐸᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᓗᐊᕐᒥᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᐸᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᒪᑎ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ. ᓂᕿᒥᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᐊᙳᕆᔾᔪᕐᒪᑕ. ᒥᑭᑦᑐᑯᓗᕐᓂᑦ ᓂᕆᔾᔪᕐᓚᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᖑᑯᓗᕐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖁᐃᒃᑎᓴᐅᑎᓇᓯᒥᔭᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓇᐊᒃᓯᔪᓴᕐᒪᑕ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖏ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖅᐸᒃᓱᖏ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᙱᑦᑐ. ᐃᓪᒥᓂᐊᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑯᓗᖕᒪᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕝᓂᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ. ᐱᖃᓐᓇᕈᔾᔦᑎᐊᙱᑦᑐᑯᓗᖕᒪᑕ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᖃᖅᓴᐅᓂᑦ ᒥᑎᓐᓂᓪᓗ. ᐃᓄᑐᓯᑯᓗᐃᓪᓕ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᖕᒪᖔᑕ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᑖᒪᓂᖃᐃ ᐊᒃᑑᐸᒥᖃᐃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᒃᓚᓗᐊᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᔾ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᕆᔪᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᑕᒪᐅᖓᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖁᑎ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᖃᑦᑕᖕᒪ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᒥᖕᒪ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑯᓗᓕᖅᓯᒪᖁᑎ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᐊᓗᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᕆᓯᒪᔪᒃᑲ. ᖁᑦᑎᖕᒥᖕ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑯᓗᖕᒪᑕ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᖏᒥᓪᓕ ᒪᓐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᖕᒪᖔᑦ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᐃᓚᓐᓂ 7ᒥᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ. ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᓚᐅᖅᐸᒃᓱᑎᓪᓗ 6ᖑᓚᐅᖅᐸᒃᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ 7 ᐅᓄᓖᖑᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᒪᓐᓂᑦᑐᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᕆᔪᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᑯᔨᔪᑦ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ, ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᑯᔨᒥᔭᒃᑲᓕ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᓘᑎᖃᓯᒥᐱᒥᑦ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᐋᒃ. ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐊᓘᑎᖃᓯᒥᓗᐊᙱᑦᑕᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᖕᒍᑦ ᐊᓘᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᑦ ᑳᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᓂᕆᔭᒃᓴᐅᖓᒪᑕ. ᐃᓄᖕᒍᓪᓕ ᐊᓘᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᑦ. ᓯᑯᒍᑦ ᐊᓘᑎᖃᓯᒥᙱᓪᓗᒥᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑕᓯᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.*
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ ᑕᐃᒪ.

ᓯᑯ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕙᓪᓕ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖅᓯᒪᓕᖔᖕ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᔪᕐᕌᓗᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖓᒪᑦ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᒥᑦᑐ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᑦᑕᓂᖕᒪᒥᑦ ᐃᑎᓯᐅᕋᖅᑐᐊᓘᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖔ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᓴᑦᑐᑯᓘᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑐ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑎᓯᐅᕋᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᔾ. ᐱᐅᔪᐊᓗᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑐ ᓯᑭᑐᒃᑯᓪᓕ, ᓵᑦᑐᑯᓗᖕᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᑕᕝᓯᒥᖓ ᓴᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖅᓯᒪᕐᑯᔨᔪᐊᓗᓕᖅᑐᖅ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕝᕙᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖅᓯᒪᖅᑯᔨᕙᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᕝᕙᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖅᓯᒪᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐱᓕᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓂᖅᑐ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖓᓄ. ᐃᓚᓐᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᔭᕐᓇᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᖅᑯᔨᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᒡᓗᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᐊᒡᓗᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᐸ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᐅᑎᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᓵᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᕋᒥᐅ ᐊᓗᐃ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᖅᐳᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓴᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖔ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖅᑯᔨᕙᑉ?*
ᑯᓄ: ᑖᓐᓇᓕ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᐅᑎᓗᐊᕐᒥᑦᑐ ᐲᖅᓴᕋᐃᓐᓂᖓ. ᓯᑯ ᐃᔪᕐᕌᕋᓗᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᓄᑦᑕᕐᖑᖓ ᑖᓐᓇᓕ ᓴᓕᕋᒥᑦ ᐲᖅᓴᕋᐃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᓕᖃᑦᑕᕋᓕ ᐅᐸᓐᓄ. ᓯᑯ ᐃᔪᕐᕌᓗᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᓄᑦᑕᕐᓴᓗᖓᑦ ᑖᓐᓇᓕ ᐱᔅᐱᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᑕᕆᓂᑦ ᐲᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓴᓕᕋᒥᑦ ᓄᑦᑕᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕋᒥᑦ ᐲᖅᓴᕋᐃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᓪᓕ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᓴᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖅᐸ?
ᑯᓄ: ᑳᒥᖕ ᓴᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒍ. ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᔭᓄᐊᓕᐅᓕᓴᓐ ᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᐳᔪᐳᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᑐᒡᒍ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᐊᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅᑕᑦᑕᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᑲᓐᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ 1960ᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᖁᐊᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᕗᖅ ᓂᒡᓚᓗᐊᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᕗᖅ ᑕᓯᒥᖕ ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᒃᐱᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᒡᓚᓯᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖓ ᑕᐃᓯᒪᖕᒪᓂ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᓯᒃᐱᐅᕗᖅ. ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑲᓪᓚ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᓗᑲᑦᑕᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ. ᒫᓐᓂᓕ ᐅᖅᑰᓂᖅᓴᑦᑎᐊᕐᔪᓕᖅᑐ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᒻᒪᐃ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᐱᕐᒥᓪᓗᑎ?
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ ᐊᓯᒃᐱᓗᐊᕐᒥᑦᑐᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓪᓚᐃᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓴᓪᓚᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᕐᒥᓪᓕᕈᐊᓗᓪᓗᓂ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᕐᖃᐱᓗᐊᕐᒥᑦᑐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒡᓗᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᖃᐅᒃᐱᕈᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᓯᒥᖕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.
ᑯᓄ: ᐄ ᑕᐃᒪ.

Nakjugaq Akpaliapik - August 3, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *Have you seen this bird in Arctic Bay?*
N: Yes, however, I only see them during the spring.
J: *Have you seen ivory gull nests?*
N: No I haven't. I've only seen ivory gulls when they start arriving.
J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start arriving?*
N: Ivory gulls start arriving in the spring.
J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*
N: They appear to like to scavenge a lot of meat. Ivory gulls like eating seal fat.
J: *Do you know if their diet changes in the summer?*
N: I don't see them in the summer. I only see ivory gulls during the spring when the ice forms puddles of water.
J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the fall?*
N: I only see them in the spring.
J: *Do you know if ivory gulls associate with other birds?*
N: They associate with glaucous gulls.
J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving?*
N: I think they leave at the same time as other birds.
J: *Did you go out and spend time on the land more in the past?*
N: Yes, we used to always be on the land by means such as dog teams.
J: *Do you still actively go out on the land?*
N: No I don't go out on the land anymore.
J: *Have you observed any changes in the number of ivory gulls? Have their numbers increased or decreased?*
N: I don't know because I don't go out on the land anymore.
J: *Do you think that ivory gulls rely on the ice?*
N: Ivory gulls arrive here when there is still ice and I don't see them when there is no ice around.
J: *If you have nothing further to add than we are finished.*
N: Yes I'm finished.

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen this bird before?*
N: Yes.
J: *Have you seen long-tailed ducks in and around Arctic Bay?*
N: Yes. Long-tailed ducks lay nests at around the same time as eider ducks although they don't necessarily associate with each other.
J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*
N: Yes, up further west.
J: *Did you also say earlier before the interview that you had seen long-tailed ducks in Clyde River as well?*
N: Yes and I've seen long-tailed duck nests in Clyde River as well. They tend to nest near eider ducks.
J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks arrive?*
N: Yes. They arrive at around the same time as eider ducks.

J: During the spring or summer?

N: In the spring.

J: Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat during the spring?

N: I don't know what they are actually chewing on but they feed in the waters.

J: Do you see long-tailed ducks in the summer and fall?

N: Yes, I used to see them all through summer when I used to be on the land more often. I used to see long-tailed duck eggs and their young following their mother.

J: Do you know if their diet changes during the summer?

N: I think they eat zooplankton.

J: Do you know if their diet changes in the fall?

N: No, but long-tailed ducks stay around until their young are able to fly.

J: Do you know if long-tailed ducks associate with other birds?

N: They usually associate within their own species. They also associate with their young.

J: Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?

N: In the fall when their young are able to fly.

J: Do you know if long-tailed duck numbers have changed? Have their numbers increased or decreased?

N: No because I don't go out on the land much anymore.

J: Do you think that long-tailed ducks rely on ice?

N: Long-tailed ducks arrive here when the ice starts forming puddles of water on top of the fairly solid ice. They also start landing along the broken up shoreline ice.

J: If you have nothing further to add than we are finished.

N: During times of hunger when we had no food we'd catch and eat long-tailed ducks in the past. They taste very different from eider ducks. Maybe because eider ducks eat mussels as well.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: Have you noticed any changes with the ice near and around Arctic Bay?

N: I've only heard about it. I've heard that the ice had changed this spring.

J: Did you observe any changes in the ice conditions in the past?

N: We were aware of the ice conditions around Clyde River in the past. I've heard recently that the ice begins to form water and open up as early as the beginning of June.

J: Are you aware if the ice opens up earlier?

N: I am aware of it. When we first arrived here strong winds would blow the ice out of the bay from here. However, it wasn't like that this spring. Now the ice is getting clogged up in the bay here because of the lack of winds. Past the bay here there have been a lot of multi-year ice clogging up the bay and a number of boaters have gotten stuck. Boaters have gotten stuck around that area.

J: If you have nothing further to add than we are finished.

N: I heard that the salt-to-water ratio has changed in that the sea is not as salty anymore. There was a lot of rainfall. At least I've heard that the salt-to-water content has changed.

ᓇᒃᕙᒐᖅ ᐊᒃᐸᓕᐊᐱᒃ - ᐊᐅᒐᔅ 3, 2001

ᓇᐅᔮᖕ-

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑳᒥᖕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕕᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ?

ᓇᒃᕙᒐ: ᐄ, ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕋᓗᐊᕋ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ?

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐃᕙᕐᕕᖓᓂᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕕᑦ?

ᓇᒃᕙᒐ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᑦ ᒪᐅᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓐᓂ ᖃᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᖕᒪᖔᑕ?

ᓇᒃᕙᒐ: ᐄ, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓐᓂ ᑭᓱᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᕙᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ?

ᓇᒃᕙᒐ: ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᒥ ᓂᕆᓇᔪᔾ. ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓱᖕᒥᖕᓂ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᕙᓐᓂ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ?

ᓇᒃᕙᒐ: ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖏᑦᑕᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᒫᓂ ᐆᒪ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑕᒃ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒥᑦ?

ᓇᒃᕙᒐ: ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ?

ᓇᒃᕙᒐ: ᐄ, ᓇᐅᔭᒥᐅᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ ᖃᖓ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑕᐅᓇᓯᒥᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᒃᑲᑦᑕᐅ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕖ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐄ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᐊᓘᖃᑦᑕᓗᐅᓯᑦᑕ ᕿᒻᒥᓄᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱ ᓯᓕ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᑐᓐᓃᖅᑐᖓᓕ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕈᕕᓪᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖃᖓ? ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᔨᓚᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᔨᓚᐅᖅᐸᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐃᓛ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕋᒪᐃᓚ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓕ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᓯᒥᕕᒥᒃ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᓯᑰᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔫᖕᒍᖕᒪᑦ. ᑕᑯᕙᖕᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᑯᖃᕐᓂᓕᕌᖕ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᕈᑎᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᑦ.
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐄ ᑕᐃᒪ.

ᐊᒻᒥᐊᕙᒃ
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐆᒥᖕᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐄ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᓯᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐄ. ᒥᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᕙᓕᖅᑐᐊᓗᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᕙᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᔭᐊᓗᐃᑦ. ᑲᑎᙵᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᙱᑦᑑᓚᓗᐊ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐃᕙᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐄ, ᑕᑉᐹᓂ ᑲᖕᒥᖅᑎᓐᓃ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᑲᖕᒥᖅᓘᒫᐱᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᕕᐅ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐄ, ᐃᕙᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕆᔭᒃᑲ. ᒥᑎᕈᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᕙᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᔪᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᓗᐊᙱᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓱᑎ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᖃᖓᓕ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᖕᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐄ, ᒥᑎᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᒪᑎ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒍᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᕙᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᙱᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓱᖓ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᒧᐊᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒦᓂ ᓂᖓᓕᖅᑐᐊᓗᖓᓚ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᑦᑕᐅ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖅᑯᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᓯᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐄ ᐊᐅᔭᓕᒫᕐᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᒪᓐᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᐊᕋᖕᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑯᓘᓕᖅᑐᑎ ᐊᓈᓇᖕᒥᓂ ᑕᐅᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔫᒃ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᓂᕈᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖕᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᖓ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᖁᐱᕐᕈᓂᑦ ᐃᒦᓂᑐᓂ ᓂᕈᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᕆᒪᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᕐᓕ ᓯᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓲᖑᐃᓐᓇ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐄ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑎᒃᔪᐅᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑕ ᕿᑐᙵᖏᖓ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᐃᓐᓈᕆᒪᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑦᑕᕆᔪᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖃᑎᒌᓐᓇᖏᑦ. ᐱᐊᕋᖏᖕᒎ ᐱᐊᕋᐅᓕᕋᖕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᐸᒃᐳᑎᒎ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖑᓕᕋᖕ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᐊᕋᖕᒥᓪᓕ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑯᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᓱ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕈᕕᓪᓕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖃᖔ? ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᐸ ᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᐸ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᐅᔾᔨᖕᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᒃ ᐅᕙᓃᖕᒥᓇᓗᐊᕐᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᕐᓂᕈᒃᑭᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᕙᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᓯᒥᕕᒥᒃ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᓯᑯᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓕ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐊᓘᓗᐊ. ᐃᒪᒪᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᒥᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᓗᐃᑦ. ᑕᒦᓐᓇᓯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᕆᒥ ᑕᒦᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᕈᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᑦ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᑲᒃᑐᐊᓗᒃᓗᑕ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᓗᐊᕈᓐᓂᖅᓗᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᖅᑐᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᔪᒍ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᕙᖕᒥᑦ. ᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖕᒥᑦᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ. ᒥᑎᓪᓕ ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᑐᖃᑦᑕᕆᓚᑎᖃᐃ.

ᓯᑯ
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑐ ᐅᔾᔨᕈᕕᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖅᓯᒪᓐᒪᖔ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᓴᒃᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖓ ᒫᓐᓇᒎ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖅᑐᐊᓗᒎ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐃᒻᒪᖃᓕ ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓚᐅᖅᐱᑦ ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᕋᑦᑕᓕ ᐊᕙᓂ ᑲᖕᒥᖅᓘᒫᐱᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᓂᑉᐸᒃᐳᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕᒎᖅ ᓯᐳᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᓕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᔫᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓕ.
ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕈᕕᓪᓕ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᐅᖅᓵᓕᖃᑦᑕᓕᕆᐊ?
ᓇᒃᕙᓚ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔪᖓ. ᓯᑯᐃᑉᓯᖅᑲᓗᐊᕆᓪᓚᓕ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑕᒦᓂᕐᓴᖅᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᓇᓂ ᐊᓄᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᓯᑯᒥ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᖓ ᐊᔪᒃᑐᐊᓗᕆᓗᐅ ᑕᐃᒪ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᐅᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓯᑯ ᐊᔪᖅᓯᑲᑦᑐᐊᓘᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᐊᕗᖓᓕᓐᓂ ᓯᑯᑐᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᐊᓗᓪᓚᓕᓐᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᓇ ᑲᓇ ᐊᑭᐊᓗᐊᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᓗ ᐃᓯᕐᒎᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᓗᒃᓯᒪᓕᓐᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᑦ. ᐊᔪᖅᓯᑲᑦᑐᕌᖅᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᓗᐊ ᐊᔪᖅᓯᖅᑕᖅᑐᐊᓗᐃ ᐊᕙᓂ ᐊᑭᐊᓄ ᑕᐅᓇᖓ ᐃᓯᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔭᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ. ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑭᖕᒪᖓ ᓯᑯᐃᑐᐃᔭᓐᓇᖅᒥᑦᑐᐊᓗᖓ. ᑕᐅᕙᓐᓗ ᐃᓯᕐᕕᐅᑲᓐᓂᐊᓗᒃᓯᒪᓕᓐᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᓯᑲᑦᑐᕌᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊ ᐃᒃᑭᐊ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᐊ.

ᔮᐃᔅᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒋᖅᐳᒍᑦ.
ᓇᒃᑯᓚ: ᑕᐃᒪᓗᓐᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒥ ᓯᑯ ᒫᓇ ᑕᑯᔅᑐᕐᖁᓐᓇᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᓱᖃᐃᒻᒪ ᒪᖁᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ.
ᑕᑯᔅᓴᖃᐃ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᓪᓚᖃᐃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᒪᓂ.

Levi Barnabas - August 5, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *Have you seen this bird?*
L: Yes.
J: *Have you seen the ivory gull in the Arctic Bay area?*
L: Just when we go out narwhal hunting
J: *Have you consistently seen ivory gulls in the Arctic Bay area?*
L: Yes, mostly during the spring.
J: *Do you still actively hunt?*
L: When I have time and the proper equipment and when its weather permitting.
J: *Have you ever seen an ivory gull nest or colony?*
L: I haven't seen any ivory gull colonies but I may have seen an ivory gull nest not too long ago.
J: *Do you know what time of the year ivory gulls arrive around the Arctic Bay area?*
L: Usually early spring when the snow starts to melt on the ice. We start to see ivory gulls in areas where we go out seal hunting and narwhal hunting.
J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*
L: We feed them seal fat or seal meat as well as sometimes whale blubber.
J: *Do you know where ivory gulls fly to find their food?*
L: No. I've seen ivory gulls coming from a certain area but I don't exactly know where their sanctuary or their food source is. I think they fly everywhere in the open water areas.
J: *Do you know if ivory gulls associate with other animals or birds?*
L: Yes they associate with birds like seagulls and other birds that have a similar diet.
J: *Do you know if their diet changes in the summer or the fall?*
L: When we're out on the boat in the summer time one can usually see ivory gulls flying along the shoreline. They usually feed on animals that are along the shoreline during the summer.
J: *What about their diet in the fall?*
L: We don't travel as much in the fall because of the stronger winds and stronger currents. We don't see ivory gulls in the fall except occasionally in late August.
J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start migrating back south?*
L: Not really. However, when I was a teenager I used to go out caribou hunting a lot with my parents in the fall until early or late-September. We'd sometimes see ivory gulls heading south at around early to late-September. But I think that August and September is the months when they start heading back south.
J: *Have you noticed if ivory gull numbers have gone up or down or have their numbers remained unchanged?*
L: Sometimes ivory gulls arrive in groups and sometimes they arrive individually. I know where there is a fulmar sanctuary around this area and I guess ivory gulls sometimes migrate alongside fulmars because they have similar diets.
J: *Have you noticed any changes in ivory gull numbers?*
L: I haven't seen that much this spring, however, ivory gull numbers vary during different seasons. Sometimes the numbers of ivory gulls are fairly abundant in areas where we go out narwhal hunting and sometimes we only see a couple or a few of them.
J: *Do you think that ivory gulls rely on the ice?*
L: Not necessarily because there is an abundance of food like fish and Arctic cod that is available for ivory gulls in open water areas.
J: *If you have nothing further to add on the ivory gulls than we are finished on this topic.*
L: I've seen other birds that nest in areas where we go up further in Admiralty Inlet and we've seen Arctic terns' and seagull colonies and their sanctuaries and I've seen some ivory gulls in those areas as well - in areas along the southern parts of Admiralty Inlet. There is more fish and more game in that area and that is why there are more birds in that area. The seabirds also prefer the northern open waters because of its good nesting habitat.

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen this duck around here?*

L: Yes, I have seen it.

J: *Have you seen the long-tailed duck in the Arctic Bay area?*

L: Yes, just recently we saw a couple of long-tailed ducks that were feeding around here right on our beach.

J: *Have you consistently seen the long-tailed duck in the Arctic Bay area?*

L: Yes, all around this area but usually in the spring when the cracks in the ice start to build up with water. They feed in those areas during the spring as well as in open water areas. They tend to migrate with eider ducks.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*

L: Yes I have seen the nests of long-tailed ducks and eider ducks. Usually they lay eggs in July.

J: *What time of the year do long-tailed ducks arrive?*

L: Late spring when there is open water. We don't usually see them until there is open water in creeks, lakes, and sea and in small ponds by the shore.

J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat during the spring?*

L: I've shot one before and I checked its stomach contents and I could see that they eat small clams. At least the one that I shot.

J: *Do you think that their diet changes in the summer or fall?*

L: I don't think there is much difference. I think their diet does not change during the summer or the fall - they eat the same kind of food. Every year they tend to stay in pretty much the same area. Like in inlets or marshy areas. I have seen them eating roots like geese in marshy areas sometimes.

J: *Do you know when they start migrating back south?*

L: Around the first full moon in the fall. That's when the strong winds and strong currents occur. The wind carries a lot of birds to where they migrate.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck numbers go up or down or have they remained unchanged?*

L: It's difficult to answer that because they scatter around here and the only time we tend to see them are when they are migrating and gathering with eider ducks. Other than that we don't see long-tailed ducks together unless we are down by the floe edge during their spring migration.

J: *Do you think that long-tailed ducks rely on the ice?*

L: I don't think they rely on ice. They come up when the ice is melting and when there is enough water for them to feed.

J: *Anything else that you would like to add?*

L: I really don't know where they nest but usually we see them in areas where there are small ponds and in small islands. That's where we see them nesting.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Have you noticed any changes in the ice in Arctic Bay and Lancaster Sound?*

L: Yes, when we heard about El Nino it really affected the ice and us. We weren't surprised because we have seen El Nino in the past and we thought that it wasn't going to affect us that much, however, after El Nino we noticed that the condition of the ice had significantly changed. The ice has been really thin and although the ice thickness varies every year, the ice over the past 2 years this spring has been noticeably different. The ice usually stays a little bit longer. The ice condition this year affected our narwhal hunt. It affected most of our hunting season.

J: *Do you think that the ice is thinner or thicker or has it remained unchanged?*

L: Because we find this year a lot warmer the ice was a lot thinner that it usually is. Every year the ice seems to be a lot thinner because when we check seal holes each spring we find that the ice is getting thinner. We know that some areas have polynyas and they tend to break up a lot faster now. We also find that the ice around the mouths of rivers that drains into the sea tends to break up a lot faster as well. The inlets that we've seen around here through satellite pictures have also shown that they've broken up faster.

J: *Are there more or less seal holes now or have they remained unchanged?*

L: There won't be more seal holes unless the ice starts to crack up and melt. Seals generally use the same seal holes that they've used over the winter but this spring there was more open water for them to traverse and breathe. As I said the polynyas tend to break up sooner so seals now have more open water available. There was definitely more open water for seals this spring. I know that because we hunt seals around seal holes and there have been hunters who've had difficulty catching seals because of the increase in open water.

J: *The seal holes are thinner?*

L: Yes they are thinner. I don't think there would be more seal holes because seals make enough seal holes for themselves. If the ice is thicker there would still be the same number of seal holes but with the thinner ice there is more open water available.

J: *So seal holes tend to appear in the same area?*

L: Yes, however, in the spring the seals start moving around to more places because of cracks along the shoreleads.

J: *Do you find that open water arrives earlier now?*

L: This spring the open water came much earlier. When there is a lot of ice here we usually have quite a bit of wind coming from the north, which blows the ice away as well as helps melt the ice. But this year we hardly had any winds.

J: *With these changes like thinner ice, thinner seal holes and early break up have you noticed any changes in the number of birds?*

L: Not really. We have a seagull colony just around the corner from Arctic Bay and I haven't noticed any changes there. I can't really tell.

J: *How about changes in the marine life in general?*

L: With the thinner ice there is more open water, however, the number of marine life like narwhals tends to vary year-to-year. The change in the ice conditions though did affect our hunting, for instance, when we're traveling back from the floe edge.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

L: Even hunters in Pond Inlet have noticed changes in the ice conditions. When I've talked to the hunters that I know in Pond Inlet they expressed the same perspective on the ice conditions this season. I think that the ice conditions were affected all around the High Arctic.

ᓕᕙᐃ ᐹᓂᐸᔅ - ᐊᐅᒐᔅ 5, 2001

ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᓇ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᐅ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐋ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓯᓕᖅᖓᑦᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᑕᑯᒃᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᕕᒥᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐋ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᒃᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᖅᐱ ᓯᓕ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᓕ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᐊᖕᒥᑉᐸ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᑎᖅᑎᐊᕈᒪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᕈᒪ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᖕᖓᓂᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᖕᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᖅᑰᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑕᕆᖓ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒍᑦ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᑎᑭᒡᒍᔦᐃᑦ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᖓᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᑯᒃᑕᓕᓰᖕᖑᔭᐳᑦ ᖁᓕᕐᒥᖅᓯᓇᓯᓪᕕᒥᒃᑕᖅᑎᓐᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᓂᕆᒃᑕᒪᖕᒎᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᓂᕆᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓱᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᓂᕿᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐅ ᐅᖅᓱᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐃᒥᑦᑎᓐᕕᒥᓖᖕᖑᑦᑎᒍᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᓇᒍᕈᐅᖃᑦᑕᕌᖑᑦ ᓂᕿᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓕᖕᖓᑕ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐋᒃᑲ. ᑕᑯᒃᑕᕋᓗᐊᖅᐳᒥᑦ ᓇᑭᖕᒫᖅᐳᑎᒃᑭᐊ. ᓇᒍᑎᐃᓐᓇ ᑎᖕᒥᒃᑕᖅᑰᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕈᖕᖑ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ ᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᐸᓗᑉᑎᑐ ᓂᕆᖅᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᓂᕆᒃᑕᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᒃᑕᕈᖕ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᑐᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᓕᕐᖓᑦᑕ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᑕᖅᑕᐳᑦ ᓂᕆᖅᑰᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᓯᕐᔪᒥᑦ. ᓂᕆᒃᑕᖅᑰᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᒥᑭᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓯᕐᔪᒦᒃᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓂᕆᒃᑕᖅᑕᕈᓪᓕ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᐊᒃᑕᖕᒥᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᓄᕋᓕᒃᑕᖅᑐᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑐᐊᓕᒃᑕᖅᓚ. ᑕᑯᓚᐅᑲᒃᑕᖅᑐᒍ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᒃᑕᕈᖕ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐋᒃᑲᐸᓗ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᑦᑐᒥᐊᒃᑕᐅᒃᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓚᒪ ᐊᖑᔪᖅᑳᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᖕᖑᓕᕐᖓᑦ ᓯᑎᐱᓇᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᒎᓗᐊ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓱᒪᔪᖓ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓯ ᐊᐅᒐᔅᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑎᐱᓇᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᖑᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᕈᖕᖑ? ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᕈᖕᖑ ᐅᑉᐸᑐᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᓕᕈᖕᖑ ᐅᑉᐸᑐᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᒥᖕᖑ?*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒍ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᐊᑐᐅᑦᑎᑰᖅᓱᑎ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐊᖑᑦᓕᑎ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᖓ ᖃᖁᓪᓗᐃ ᐅᖑᒪᔭᖏ ᒫᓂᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖁᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑎᒃᑰᖃᑦᑕᖅᑰᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᕌᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓕᕌᖓᑕ, ᓲᖃᐃᒻᒪ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᐸᓗᖓᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐅᐱᕐᖔᕐᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᓗᐊᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑎ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒪ. ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᑕᕗ ᐅᓄᐸᓗᒃᐸᒃᓗᑎ ᖁᓚᖏᖅᓯᓇᓯᓕᕌᖓᑦᑕ ᓇᑦᑎᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖑᒐᓗᐊ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔭᒍ. ᐃᓛᓐᒍᑯ ᒪᕐᕈᑐᐊᖑᕙᒃᓗᑎ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᑐᐊᖑᕙᒃᓗᑎ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓕ ᓯᑯᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᓯᒥᐱᒥᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐋᒃᑲᐸᓗ. ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᒐᒃᑮᓚ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᓯᑯᖃᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃᓗᑎ. ᓲᖃᐃ ᐃᒪᖅ ᓯᑯᖃᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᖑᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᔭᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᕆᐱ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓴᓗᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᕙᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ Admiralty Inlet'ᒥ ᑕᑉᐹᓂᒃᑲᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᒥᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᑦ Admiralty Inlet'ᒥ. ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔭᖓ ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓚᐅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᑦᑕᐅ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᑕᐅ ᑕᐃᑲᓃᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔭᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᒫ, ᓲᖃᐃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐ. ᑐᓂᕕᐊᕐᒦᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔭᑦ ᓲᖃᐃ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᒃᓴᑦᑎᐊᕙᐅᖕᒪ.

ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᒃ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᓇ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᐅ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐄ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕋ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᒃ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᐅ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐄ, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍ ᓯᒃᔭᒥᑦᑐᓂ ᓂᕆᓪᓗᑎ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᕕᒥᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐄ ᑕᒫᓂᒐᓚ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᒻᒍᔭᐳᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᓯᑯ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓕᕌᖓ. ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᓂᕆᕙᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᓯᑯᖃᖏᑦᑐᒥ. ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑰᖃᑕᐅᓰ ᒥᑎᕐᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐄ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐃᕙᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᖓ. ᒪᓐᓂᖃᕐᓃ ᔪᓚᐃᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᖓᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓕᕌᖓ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓲ. ᑕᑯᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᖏᑕᐳᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓕᕌᖓ ᑕᕆᐅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓯᕋᓛ ᓯᒃᔪᒥ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑦᑐ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓕᕌᖓᑦᑕᐅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑭᓱᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᖁᑭᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᒪ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᕐᒥᑦ. ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᒃᑯ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖓ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᕋᓛᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑰᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓗᐊᖅᑰᖃᑦᑕᖏᑦᑐ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ. ᐊᕿᐊᕈᒍᓕᒫ ᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑰᖅᑐᐃ ᐅᑯᓄᖕ ᐃᒫᕐᓯᕐᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᕋᓘᕐᒍᑦ. ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᓂᕆᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᓕᑎᑐᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ ᑕᖅᑭ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᐊᓕᕌᖓ. ᐊᓄᕌᓗᐊᑲᑕᓕᕌ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ ᓴᖏᔪᐊᓗᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᓄᕋᓕᕌᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᓵ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕌᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦ? ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᕐᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᑰᕐᐸᓪᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᖅᑰᖏᑉᐸ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᑖᓐᓇ ᑭᐅᓇᓱᒃᓗᒍ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓲᖃᐃ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᓇᒍᕈᓘᔭᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑎᑦ ᒫᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᒐᔪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᐳᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕌᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕌᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᖓᓕᕌᖓ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᑦ. ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᑕᑯᓗᐊᖅᐸᖏᑕᐳᑦ ᑲᑎᖓᓪᓗᑎ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᓯᓈᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕌᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᓯᒥᐱᒥᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᓯᒥᖏᑕᒃᑲ. ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑎ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕌᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓕᕌᖓ ᑕᐃᑲᖕᒐᓗ ᓂᕆᒍᓐᓇᓕᕌᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᓐᓂᖅᐱᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓱᖓ ᓇᒍ ᐃᕙᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᐳᑦ ᑕᓯᕋᓛᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕋᓛᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᕙᖃᑦᑕᖅᑰᒃᓴᐅᐳᑦ.

ᓯᑯ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᓯᑯ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐄ, ᑐᓴᓚᐅᕋᑦᑕ ᐊᐃᓪᓂᓐᔪᖕᒥᑦ (El Nino) ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓄ ᐃᒃᐱᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᒍᑦ. ᑲᒪᓗᐊᓚᐅᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᐃᓪᓂᓐᔪᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪ (El Nino) ᒥᒃᓵᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᓚ ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ. ᓯᑯ ᓴᑦᑐᓪᓛᓗᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ. ᓯᑯ ᓴᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᔪᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓐᓇᐅᔭᖃᑕᓴᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᓯᑯ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᑯᒍᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯ ᐊᑯᓂᒃᑲᓐᓂ ᒫᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᑑᒐᓗᐊ. ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᑯᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᓗᑕ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᓯᑯ ᓴᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓂ ᐃᒃᔪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᓚ ᐅᖅᑰᖑᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᑯᒍᑦ ᓯᑯ ᓴᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳ ᑕᐃᒪ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫ ᓯᑯ ᓴᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓲᖃᐃ ᐊᓪᓗᐃ ᑕᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᐳᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᑦᑕᐅ ᓴᕐᕋᐃᑦᑕᐅ

ᓱᕋᒃᓴᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᑦᑕᐅ ᐊᒃᑎᓂᑦ ᓯᑯᕐᒥᑦ ᓱᕋᒃᓴᐃᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ. ᑲᖏᖅᓯᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓵᑐᓚᐃᒃᑯᑦ (Satellite) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᖅᑕᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐸᓪᓕ ᐊᓪᓗᖃᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᕙᓃᓂ ᐊᓪᓗᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᕙᓃᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖏᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐊᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᖏᑦᑐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᓲ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐅᓚᑐᐊᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕋᒃᓴᓕᑐᐊᕐᓱᓂ. ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᐸᓗᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᒃᑎᑲᑕᓕᓲ ᓯᑯᐃᓕᕐᓯᒪᒥᑦ. ᐅᖃᓂᖅᑲᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᕿᐃᑦ ᒪᒃᐱᖅᓵᓕᖅᑕᓕᕐᒪᑎ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓴᕿᕐᒧᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᐃ ᐃᒪᖃᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᑯᒧᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕋ ᓇᑦᑎᕋᓯᖃᑦᑕᕋᑦᑕ ᐊᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᕋᓯᖃᑦᑕᕋᓗᐊᕐᓗᑎ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᖃᐃᓪᒪ ᐃᒪᖃᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᑯᒧᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐊᓪᓗᐃ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕋᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐄ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᐃ. ᐊᓪᓗᖃᐅᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓱᖃᐃ ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒥᔭᖏᓂᑦ. ᓯᑯ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᓗᐊᕈᓂ ᐊᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓴᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᑯᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᓯᓕ ᐊᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓴᐅᓐᓇᖕᓂ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐄ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᑦᑎ ᓇᒍᑭᓗᔭ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓕᓲ ᓱᖃᐃ ᓯᑯ ᓱᕋᒃᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑕᒪ?

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐸᓪᓕ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᖅᑕᓕᕈᕕ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᕐᓕ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ. ᓯᑯᖃᐅᓴᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᓄᕋᒍᔪᖅ ᑕᑉᐱᑲᒥᖕᒪᖅᓗᓂ. ᐊᓄᕆᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᓯᑯ ᐊᔭᒃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑕᖅᓗᓂᑦᑕᐅ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ 2001ᒥ ᐊᓄᕆᓗᐊᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᖅᑕᓕᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐸᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᒪᕕᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᖏᑦᑐᖓ. ᒫᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊ ᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᐸᒃᑕᕐᒪᑎ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᒪᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐸᓪᓕ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸ?

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᒪ ᐃᒪᖃᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᓐᓇᕐᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓘ ᐅᑎᕐᓯᓕᕐᖓᑦᑕ ᓯᓈᒥᖕᒪᖅᓗᑕ.

ᔭᐃᓯᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᖅᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍ.*

ᓕᕙᐃ: ᑕᐃᒪᑦᓚᓇ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖅᒥᐅᑕᐃ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕐᒥᔭᐃ ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖓᓂ. ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᖃᓕᖅᓴᓪᓚ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖅᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᕐᒥᔭᐃ ᓯᑯᒎᖅ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖅᓗᓂ. ᐃᓱᒪᔪᖓᓕ ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᓕᒫᒥᑦ.

Johnny Attagutsiak - August 5, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *Have you seen this bird?*

John: I have seen ivory gulls around here.

J: *Have you consistently seen ivory gulls near and around Arctic Bay?*

John: I've seen ivory gulls past the bay from Arctic Bay. I don't see ivory gulls right near Arctic Bay though.

J: *Do you continue to see ivory gulls today?*

John: Yes I do consistently see ivory gulls. Mostly when I'm out on the floe edge hunting narwhals.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull nests?*

John: No I haven't but my Elder relatives from Grise Fiord have told me that there is an ivory gull colony near Grise Fiord. I, however, have not seen an ivory gull colony or nest.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start arriving?*

John: I don't know exactly when ivory gulls start arriving, however, glaucous gulls first arrive here and then fulmars follow shortly after that. Soon after fulmars start arriving here the ivory gulls start coming here after them during the heart of spring. I'd say that ivory gulls arrive by mid-June.

J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*

John: I know that they scavenge country food. They also scavenge seal meat that has been caught by polar bears. The only thing is I haven't seen ivory gull stomach contents. I know that in the spring the tides flush in Arctic cod so ivory gulls probably eat Arctic cod like the Arctic tern.

J: *Do you know if the ivory gull diet changes during the summer?*

John: I have no idea if their diet changes during the summer. I only typically see ivory gulls during the heart of spring. I rarely see ivory gulls in the summer. I do start seeing ivory gulls again during the fall down the bay from here.

J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the fall?*

John: I don't try and catch ivory gulls so I've never examined their stomach contents. If I did chase them than I would have a better idea of what they ate.

J: *Do you know if ivory gulls associate with other birds?*

John: They associate with glaucous gulls.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving?*

John: I think ivory gulls start leaving around September because I see less and less of them during that month.

J: *Do you think that ivory gull numbers have increased or decreased?*

John: I have no idea.

J: *Do you think that ivory gulls rely on ice?*

John: Although I don't know for sure I have heard from the Elders that ivory gulls are not land birds. The Elders have told me that ivory gulls favor being by ice as well as multi-year ice. I, however, don't know this for myself but I haven't ever seen ivory gulls out in the middle of the land. I typically see ivory gulls when I'm out narwhal hunting along the floe edge.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

John: I don't see ivory gulls that much but my father has seen their nests.

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen this bird around Arctic Bay?*

John: Yes I have seen it near Arctic Bay, however, there aren't a lot of them here.

J: *Have you consistently seen long-tailed ducks in the past as well as today?*

John: Definitely, however, I remember that when I was a young boy I would see a whole group of long-tailed ducks.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*

John: Yes. Long-tailed duck tend to nest along the edge of lakes and ponds. I know of two pairs nesting by a lake now.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start arriving?*

John: I think I start seeing them arriving around June.

J: *Do you know what they eat during the spring?*

John: I have no idea because I've never examined their stomach contents.

J: *Do you know where long-tailed ducks go to feed?*

John: During the spring I typically see long-tailed ducks along broken up shoreline ice where they dive to feed and also in lakes where they probably feed on small fish.

J: *Do long-tailed ducks associate with other birds?*

John: I'm not sure but they do sometimes gather with eiders ducks.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?*

John: I don't know exactly when they start leaving, however, I see less and less of them around August. That's when their young are usually able to fly.

J: *Do you know if long-tailed duck numbers have increased or decreased?*

John: I didn't think about that until you started asking me questions about the long-tailed duck. When I was a young boy my mother and father would eat a whole variety of country food including long-tailed ducks. Today, however, I haven't heard of people hunting or eating long-tailed ducks. Because we don't actively chase long-tailed ducks anymore it is hard to tell the current status of them.

J: *Do you think that long-tailed ducks rely on ice?*

John: I have no idea so I won't be able to answer that question.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

John: Thank you we are finished then.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Do you know if the ice conditions around Arctic Bay and Lancaster Sound have changed?*

John: Yes I have noticed changes in the ice conditions. The ice conditions around here and up north are definitely thinner now. The ice has been thin for about 4 or 5 years now.

J: *Do you know why the ice is thinner?*

John: I don't know for sure, however, I think that over in Newfoundland, Greenland and Alaska and all along the southern areas as well, oceanographers have stated that there is less and less sea-ice because the ocean is warmer. This is only what I think. If you look at eco-region maps of Greenland you can see that their vegetation is taller than in Nunavut and the ocean there is warmer as well. I don't think that the climate here is colder just that the ocean is warmer. Like I said earlier, I don't know the exact reasons why the ice is thinner but this is what I think.

J: *Have there been any changes in the number of polynyas around here?*

John: There aren't any more or less polynyas but the polynyas seemed to have widened up.

J: *Does the ice break up any sooner now or are there no changes there?*

John: I don't think the ice breaks up any sooner. Break up of sea-ice is influenced by wind and although the ice broke up a little earlier this year it was because of the wind.

J: *Have you observed any changes in the number of birds here as a result of the changes you've observed of the ice conditions?*

John: I think that there are now more eider ducks and thick-billed murres. There weren't as many thick-billed murres as there are now.

J: *If you have nothing further to add than we are finished.*

John: I have nothing further to add.

ᔮᓂ ᐊᑕᒍᑦᓯᐊᖅ - ᐋᒐᔅ 5, 2001

ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐆᒥᖓ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᒥ ᐊᑎᓕ. ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥ ᑖᒪᓂ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓕ ᒫᓂ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑲᖏᖅᖤᕐᒥ ᑖᒪᓂ. ᑖᒪᓂᑐᐊ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ. ᒫᓂᑦᑎᐊ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᖏᑦᑕᒃᑲ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᐄ, ᑕᑯᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᒃᑲ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓯᐅᖅᑐᑕ. ᓯᓈᒥᖅᑕᕐᓚᑕ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐃᐸᓐᕕᖕᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᐋᒃ ᐃᐸᓐᕕᖕᓂ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑖᑕᕗᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕚᓗ ᐸᓂᒍᕐᒥ ᑲᓂᐅ ᐹᓂ ᖃᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᒥ ᐃᐸᔾᔪᖓᔫᒥᒍᕐᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᓗᐊᖅᑐᖓ. ᐅᐸᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᖓ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑕᖤᖕᓛᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅᑕᕆᐊᒃᑲ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᐅᔭ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖑᓪᓗᑎ ᑎᑭᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᖕᒥᑦᑎᐊᖕᓂ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑕᕆᔪ. ᖃᑯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓕᖅᓗᑎ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᑎᑭᓕᔪ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓪᓚᑦᑖᒃᑯ ᑎᑭᑕᐃᓐᓇᔪ. ᑕᑯᑲᑕᓕᔪᒃ ᑖᒪᓂ ᔫᓂ ᕿᑎᖕᒪᑕ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᐸᖕᒪᖕᓛᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᓂᕿᓪᓚᑦᑖᕐᒥ ᓂᕆᔪᖕᓇᓗᐊ. ᓇᓄᕐᓗ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒥ ᓇᑦᑎᐸᓂᕐᓂ ᓂᕆᔪᖕᓇᕐᒥᔪ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅᑐᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖕᓂ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᓂᕆᔪᐱᓈᓗᖕᒥ ᒫᓂ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᖓ. ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᔭᖅ ᐅᓕᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᖓ ᑖᒪᓂ ᐆᒪᖃᓕᔾᔪᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᓂ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑐ ᔨᕐᓗ ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓕᖅᑎᑐ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓕ ᓂᕆᐸᒃᑕᖅ ᐊᓯᐳᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑯᐊᖅᑳᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᖕᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖓ. ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᒥ ᓂᕆᔪᖕᓂᒪᓗᖕᓛᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᐊᖕᒥᑦᑕᒃᑲ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᒪᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᒃ ᓯᑯᒥ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖕᒍᓪᓚᑦᑖᕋᓐᖓᖅ. ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᑦᑎᐊᕆᓐᓂᖅᐸᒃᑲᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓕᑲᓐᓂᓕᖅᐸᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᐸᓂᑐᐊ ᐊᑭᐊᓂᑐᐊ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᒃᑯᓪᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥ ᓂᕆᐸᒃᒪᖕᓛᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑲᑦᑕᖏᓐᓇᑦᑭ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᖓ. ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑲᑦᑕᕈᑦᑭ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᔭᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᖓ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖤᖕᓛᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃᑦᑎ ᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑕᖤᖕᓛ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᒃᑲ ᑖᒪᓂ ᓯᑎᐱᓐᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑕᖅᓯᒥᔭᒃᑯ ᔫᓚᐃ ᑕᑯᔭᓐᓇᐃᓕᔫᖕᒍᓪᓚᑭ ᓯᑎᐱᓐᖑᒍᓕᕐᓯᒪ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖤ ᐅᓐᐸᓘᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖤ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᐋᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖓ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᔫᑎᖃᓱᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅᑎᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑖᑕᑎᐊᕗᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᓕᖑᖅ ᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑦᑕᓂᐅᖕᒥᒪᑎᒍᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ. ᓯᑯᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᔭᐃᑦᑐᖏᓐᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᓂᖅᑐᖓᒪᑎᒍᑦ. ᐅᐸᖓᓕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑦᑕᓗᐊᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᖏᓪᓚᕆᔭᖓ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᖁᓚᖕᒥᖅᓯᓪᓗᑕ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓯᐅᖅᑐᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᒥ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᓯᑯᒥᑦᑐᒥ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.*

ᔮᓂ: ᐄ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᓗᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᐊᑖᑕᑉ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᐸᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ.

ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᒃ

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐆᒥᖓᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑖᒪᓂ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᔮᓂ: ᐄ ᑖᒪᓂ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂ.

ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᑦᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᒍᑕᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᓯᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᕕᑦ?*

ᔭᓂ: ᐄᖕᒍᒐᓗᐊ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᒃ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᓐᓇᒻᒪᓇᑭᐊ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᓂ. ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪ ᓄᑲᑉᐱᐊᖑᓪᓗᖓ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᔪᐊᓗᖕᒥ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐᐅᓗᐊ. ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓯᑲᓪᓚᒃᑐᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᓗ ᒫᓂ ᒪᓐᓂᖃᖅᐱᐅᔨ ᐅᓄᕐᒥᑦᑐᒻᒪᓇᑯᓗᖕᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᑉᐸᓐᐱᖕᒐᓂᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᐱᑦ?

ᔭᓂ: ᐄ. ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᑕᓯᕐᕿᑉᐸᒃᑐᓂ ᐅᓇᓂ ᓴᓂᖕᒦᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᓯᖁᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᑭᑦᑑᑎ ᑭᓪᓕᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᑉᐲᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᑎᓴᒪᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᕿ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᖅᑕᖅᑐᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᖕᒪᖔᑕ?

ᔭᓂ: ᑕᑯᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᓕᓱᓇᔭᕐᑲ ᑖᒪᓂ ᔫᓂᒥᑦ. ᔫᓂᖕᒍᓕᕐᓯᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓕᕈᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥ ᓂᓇᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?

ᔭᓂ: ᐋᒃᑎᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᒃ ᐊᕝ ᐊᕿᖕᒐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᒥᓐᓇᒪ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᓇᒍᖕᒐᐅᖃᑦᑕᖖᖓ ᓂᕿᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓕᕋᖕᒐᑕ?

ᔭᓂ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᓯᓪᓭᖕᒋᓐᓗᑎ ᓄᓇᐅ ᖃᓂᖕᓂᔭᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᓕᖃᐅᔨᖕᒍᖓ ᐅᓄᖕ ᐊᖕᒪᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓯᑯ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᓂ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᓕᔫᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᓯᖁ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᖃᕐᑐᓂᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑑᒥᔭᖕᒍᔪᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓂᕈᐊᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᕐᑕᐸ?

ᔭᓂ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓗᐊᖕᒥᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒥᑎᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᕐᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᖕᖃᖅᑕᖅᓗᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕋᓗᐊᕐ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᓂᕈᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ?

ᔭᓂ: ᑕᑯᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ ᑕᑯᑲᑐᓐᓂᓯᖕᒍᔪᖕᒋᖕ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᒥ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᐊᕐᕕᖕ ᑎᕐᒥᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᑐᐊᕐᔪᖕᒪ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᓪᓕ ᐊᕐᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᒪᖕᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᕿᓐᓂᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖕᒪᖔᑦ?

ᔭᓂ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᖕᒥᑦᑎᔪᐊᕐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᓕᖏᖕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᒃ. ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂᓕ ᓄᑲᑉᐱᐊᖑᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᓈᓇᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑖᑕᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᒥ ᓂᕆᑉᐸᓚᐅᕐᒪᑎ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐᓗ ᐊᕐᒥᐊᔪᓂᓪᓗᓂ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᒻᒪᓇᒃᑐᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᖕᒪᖕᒐ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕐᒥᑕᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᖃᖅᓯᒥᐱᒥᑦ?

ᔭᓂ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕐᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᒃ. ᑭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᑕᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓴᖃᕆᓂᕆᐱᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.

ᔭᓂ: ᐄ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ.

ᓯᑯ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᑐᓄᓂᕆᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕆᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐅᓂᑦᑐᖅ (Lancaster Sound) ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓯᒪᓕᖁᖕᖒ?

ᔭᓂ: ᐄ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓯᒪᔪ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᕋ. ᓯᑯ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓯᑰᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖃᑦᑕᕐᑑᒐᓗᐊ ᑕᑉᐸᓂ ᓵᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᑎᓴᒪᓂᖃᐃ ᐅᐸᔾᔪᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᖃᐃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᓵᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᒥᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᕋ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓕ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖁᓪᓕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᐱᑦ?

ᔭᓂ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕐᑲᑕᕐᑲᓗᐊᕐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᔭᕋ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓂᐅᐸᓪᓚᓐᒥᑦ (Newfoundland) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᖏᓪᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᓇ ᑕᕆᐅᖕ ᐅᓄᖕᒪᕆᒃᑐᑦᓗ ᓴᐅᒡᒍ (South) ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᓇ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒧᑦᓗ (Alaska) ᓯᑯᖃᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒪᓂ ᐸᖕᓇᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᓇᑦᑕᐅ ᓯᑯᖃᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᓯᒍᔪ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᕆᐅ ᓂᓪᓕᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑯᓕᕐᒪ. ᐅᕙᖕᒪᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᕋ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᖕᒍᑎᖕᒥᖕᒪᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᓐᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖅᓴᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓄ ᖁᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᐊ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᖕ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᓯᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᕋ ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂ ᒪᐅᖕ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ. ᓂᓪᓕᓯᖕᓂᖕᒪᓕ ᐅᕙᓐᓄ ᓯᖅᑲᐅᖕᒥᓐᓇᓯᒥᔪᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᐅ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᓯᒥᔪᖅ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒍᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᒍᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓴᕐᕿᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓯᒪᕐᒍᓯᓕᖅᐸ?

ᔭᓂ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓱᕐᕋᕐᒥᑦᑐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᕐᕿᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᒥᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᒍᓕᖅᑐᐃ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖅᑯᒍᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᐸ ᐅᐸᔾᔪᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖕᒥᓇᖅᐸ ᑖᓐᓇ?

ᔭᓂ: ᓯᑯᐃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒐᐊᕐᑯᒥᖕᒥᑦᑕᓕ. ᒪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᓄᓇᒍ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᓄᓇᕐᑲᑎᐊᕐᓯᖕ ᓯᑯᐃᕐᓵᓕᓇᔭᖅᐳᖅ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᐃᓵᓕᐅᖅᑐᒍ ᓇᓂᓕᒫ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓄᓇᒍᓕᐅᖅᑐ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᐅᑕᐃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑯᖃᑕᐅᖅᑯᓯᓕᖅᐸ?

ᔭᓂ: ᒥᑎᓪᓕ ᐄᖕᒍᖅᑯᓯᔪᑦ. ᒥᑎᓪᓕ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᒃᑲᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᐃᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒃᐸᐃᑦ ᑖᒪᓂᐸᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᑑᒐᓗᐊ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓴᖃᕆᓂᕆᐱᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.

ᔭᓂ: ᐄ ᑕᐃᒪ.

Mishak Allurut - August 5, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *Have you seen this bird before?*

M: Yes I have seen this bird before.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls near and around Arctic Bay?*

M: I've seen ivory gulls around the floe edge along a western area near a steep mountain. I often see ivory gulls at the floe edge.

J: *Have you seen ivory gulls in the past?*

M: Yes.

J: *Do you still actively go out on the land today?*

M: When I have time. I frequently go hunting in the spring.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull nests?*

M: No.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start arriving here?*

M: I think they start arriving here around April and May or when there is still ice around in June. I often see ivory gulls in June when I'm out seal hunting.

J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*

M: I think they eat fish, however, I do know that ivory gulls eat seal meat and seal fat. I think they scavenge like glaucous gulls.

J: *Do you know where ivory gulls go to find their food?*

M: Around the floe edge where people are hunting seals. I think they mostly stay in the ocean. I don't think they go inland very much. They frequent the shores and the floe edge.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the summer?*

M: I see ivory gulls during the summer when I'm out boating.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the fall?*

M: I don't see ivory gulls in the fall.

J: *Do you know if ivory gulls associate with other birds?*

M: I think they go at the same time as glaucous gulls.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving?*

M: I don't know when they start leaving. Maybe some ivory gulls are around during the end of August and perhaps they aren't seen anymore during September. I don't think I have seen ivory gulls in the fall.

J: *Do you know if ivory gull numbers have been increasing or decreasing?*

M: I'm not sure, however, when we're out hunting in the spring a lot of ivory gulls start arriving when we catch a seal. When we're cutting up seals they frequently start showing up. I don't think that ivory gull numbers are decreasing.

J: *Do you think that ivory gulls rely on ice?*

M: I think they do rely on ice. I think that ivory gulls follow the ice because I often see ivory gulls near and on top of ice.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

M: I have heard that there is an ivory gull colony across from Arctic Bay. I don't know of any nest or an ivory gull colony right near Arctic Bay. Although ivory gulls do sometimes fly around close to town. They are more abundant in places like Admiralty Inlet and Lancaster Sound.

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen the long-tailed duck before?*

M: Yes.

J: *Have you consistently see long-tailed ducks near and around Arctic Bay?*

M: Yes I have consistently seen long-tailed ducks.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*

M: Yes I have around places like lakes.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start arriving here?*

M: I think long-tailed ducks start arriving around May. I start seeing them when the ice starts thawing and forming puddles of water.

J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat during the spring?*

M: I don't know. I think they eat small fish.

J: *Do you see long-tailed ducks during the summer and fall?*

M: Yes. One can see long-tailed ducks during the months of August and September.

J: *Do you know if their diet changes over the summer or fall?*

M: I haven't examined their stomach contents. Although I think they eat small fish and zooplankton in lakes.

J: *Do you know if long-tailed ducks associate with other birds?*

M: They arrive at about the same time as loons. Loons' frequent lakes and sometimes they are alongside long-tailed ducks.
J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?*
M: Around September and October.
J: *Do you know if long-tailed duck numbers have changed? Have their number gone up or down or has their number remained unchanged?*
M: I typically see long-tailed ducks in pairs and when they are nesting as well. I don't think their numbers have changed.
J: *Do you think that long-tailed ducks rely on ice?*
M: They do frequent the ice and the shore-ice in the spring. I see them around broken ice, at the mouth of rivers and along the shoreline. I think they sometimes follow the ice.
J: *If you have nothing further to add than we are finished.*
M: Yes I'm done.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Have you observed any changes in the ice conditions near Arctic Bay and in Lancaster Sound?*
M: Yes I have noticed changes in that the ice has gotten thinner. I also think that the ice breaks up and opens up earlier these days. Normally when the weather starts to get warmer the ice begins to thaw and form puddles of water, then the ice breaks up, then the water drains through the broken up ice, then there is a brief period in which puddles of water form again and than finally the ice is gone. Now, however, there was a brief period of puddles of water on the ice but then the ice just left soon after. I know that the ice for sure is thinner now.
J: *Do you know why the ice around Arctic Bay and Lancaster Sound is thinner now?*
M: Because the climate has gotten warmer. The ice did not form around the time it normally would have so that is probably one of the reasons why the ice wasn't as thick.
J: *Does the ice break up any sooner now in Artic Bay?*
M: I think the ice has broken up earlier over the past 5 years.
J: *Have you observed any changes around the polynyas and the shore ice in Arctic Bay?*
M: I don't think there have been any changes with the polynyas. I think that the shore ice breaks up sooner because of the warmer climate. However, the timing of the break up varies year-to-year. The shore ice is thinner though.
J: *Have you observed any changes in the number of birds?*
M: I'm not quite sure if I have. I think, however, that the birds arrive here earlier now. I'm referring to birds like eiders and long-tailed ducks. I don't think there has been any significant change, however, if I really think about my observations of the birds here I think that some birds arrive earlier in the season.
J: *Have you observed any changes in the marine life in general?*
M: Maybe a little. I think that narwhals are now able to move to broken up ice earlier now.
J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*
M: Yes I'm done.

ᒥᓴᒃ ᐊᓗᑭᑦ - ᐊᐅᒍᔅ 5, 2001

ᓇᐅᔮᖅ
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑳᒥᖕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᒥᓴᒃ: ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᐃᓚᖕᒪᓂ?
ᒥᓴᒃ: ᒫᓂᓂ ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪ ᑲᖕᒥᖅᓃᖕᒪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᖕᓇ ᓯᓈᖕᒪᓄᐸᓗ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᖕᒪᓂ ᑖᓐᓇᓂᒫ ᕿᑎᖕᒪᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ ᓇᐃᔮᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᓯᓈᖕᒪᓂᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓯ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔪᒃ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓂ ᐊᑦᓴᒍᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑦᑐᒥᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᐅ?
ᒥᓴᒃ: ᐃ ᐊᑦᓴᒍ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᔭᕋ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᐸᓂ ᓯᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱ?
ᒥᓴᒃ: ᐃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᓐᓇᓲᖑᒪ. ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓱᖕᒍᔪᖕᒪ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᐸᐃᐸᖕᒪᓂᓪᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᒥᓴᒃ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᑦᑐᖕᒪ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓂ ᖃᖕᒪ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᖕᒪᖕᒪᑦ?
ᒥᓴᒃ: ᑕᒪᓂ ᑎᑭᓐᓇᓯᕐᓂᖅᑕᖅᑕᒃ ᐊᐃᐸᕆᕈᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᐃᒥᓪᓗ ᓯᓂ ᓯᑯᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓐᓂᐸᓗᓂ ᔪᓂᒥᕈᔪᖃᐃ. ᔪᓂᒥ ᖁᓚᖕᒥᖅᓯᓂᖓᓚᑦ ᓇᑎᖓᓚᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᑲᑕᓱᖕᒍᔪᑦ. ᔫᓂᒥᕈᔪᒃ ᑕᒪᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᓂᕆᕙᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖅᑯᖅᑐ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᒪ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓯᕐᒪᓂ ᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖏᔭ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᕆᓲᖑᖏᔭ. ᒫᓐᓇᖃᐃ ᓇᐅᔭᑎᑐᖃᐃ ᓇᐱᕆᖅᑖᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᓲ ᑖᒪᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᓪᒥᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑕᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᖏᔭᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᓇᒎᕐᒐᐅᖃᑦᑕᕙᓪᓕᑕ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᕐᓕ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᓯᓈᕿᔭᕐᓗᓂ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑭᔪᒃᑐᒥᖅᑕ. ᐃᒪᖅᑭᕐᒥᕐᒥᓐᓇᖅᑯᓯ, ᐃᒫᓂᑭᔭ. ᓱᓕ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᕐᓱᖕᒍᖅᑯᕐᒥᑦᑐᓪᓕ. ᑖᒪᓂ ᓯᓪᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥᓚᔭᕐᓂᖅᓴᐃ. ᓄᓇᒥᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕐᒥᑦᑐᖕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥ. ᓯᑯᐃᓐᓇᒥᑦᑐᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔮᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᐅ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᖅᓗᑕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕐᓕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᓪᓕ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕐᒥᑦᑐᕐᓕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᒃᐱᕆᐱᓪᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕙᓪᓕᑕ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᖅᑎᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕐᒥᓪᓕ ᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᒃᐱᕆᐱᓪᓕ ᖃᕐᓕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕙᓪᓕᑕ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᖃᕐᓗᐅᓚᔭᖅᑐᑭᐊ. ᓱᓕ ᐊᐅᓚᒃ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᖅᐸᖕᒍᐸᓗᖅᑯᕆᓱᖕᒍᔪᑦ ᑕᒃᓴᐅᓚᐅᒃᓗᑎ ᓯᑎᐱᓂᕆᔪᖕᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖕᒍᓕᖅᓱᖕ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑯᕆᓂᓯ. ᐅᑕᐸᓗᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖅᑯᕐᒥᑦᑐᖕ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᖅᐸ ᐅᑕᐸᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᖅᐸ ᐅᑉᐱᕐᓂᐱᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐅᑉᐱᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑕ ᖁᓚᕐᒥᖅᓯᓪᓗᑕ ᐅᓄᖃᑦᑎᓲᖕᒍᒪᑕ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑐᖃᕐᓯᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᓚᒃᓯᔪᖃᕐᓯᖅ ᓇᑦᑎᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓚᐅᕐᓱᖕᒍᓚᑕ. ᐅᑉᐱᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦᑕᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓴᐃᓐᓇᐅᖅᑯᖅ. ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑯᕐᒥᑦᑐᖅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔮᓪᓕ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᓯᕙᒥᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᓯᑯᒧ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᖅᑯᖅᑐ. ᓱᓗᖃᐃ ᓯᑯᐃᓕᕈᓂ ᓯᑯᓄ ᑕᐅᓇᖕ ᒪᓕᓲᖕᒍᖅᑯᒃ. ᓯᑯᓂ ᖃᖕᒋᓕᔭᕐᓂᖅᓴᐃ ᐃᓕ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲᓕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᓯᒥᖕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᕈᐱᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕐᓕ ᐊᕙᓂᒎᖅ ᐃᕙᐱᖃᓱᓐᒎ. ᒫᓂᑦᑎᐊ ᐃᕙᔪᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕐᒥᑦᑐᖕ. ᐃᓗᐊᓄᐊᓱᖕᒍᒐᓗᐊ ᒪᐅᖕ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒍᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐋᑦᒍᓗᑎ ᐃᓐᓚᑦᒥᑦ (Admiralty Inlet) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᓐᑲᔅᑐᓴᐅᓐᒥᑦ (Lancaster Sound).

ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᒃ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐆᒥᖕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐄ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᕕᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᒍᑦᑖ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐄ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲᓕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᕙᐱᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐄ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕐᒐ ᑕᓯᐅ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂᑦᑐᒥ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᕐᓕ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᖅᑕᕐᓕ ᐅᑉᐱᕐᓂᐱᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᑖᒪᓂᕈᔪᖃᐃ ᒪᐃᕈᔪᕐᓂᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓗᐊᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᔪᓂᒥᖃᐃ ᐃᓪᒪᒃᑎᓕᓴᓪᓕ ᑎᑭᓕᓯ. ᑲᕐᒍᑦᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓯ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕙᓪᓖ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖕ. ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑎᐊᕋᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖕ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᖅᑐᐃ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᑦᔪᐃ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒥ ᓯᓚ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐄ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖕᒍᓯᖕᒐᖅᓗᓂ ᑕᑯᓲᖕᒍᔭᒃᑲ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᖕᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑎᐱᓐᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᓯ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏ ᐊᓯᔪᕐᒍᖃᑦᑕᕙᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐊᕿᐊᕈᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕐᒥᓐᓇᓪᓕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᖅᑐᐃ ᑕᓯᖕᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓴᓵᓂᐅᖅᑯᖅᑐ. ᓂᕆᕙᓪᓕᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᓴᓵᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᖅᑐᒥᑦᑕᐅ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐱᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕙᓪᓕ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᖃᖅᓴᐅᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᖅᑎᕐᐸᓗᓯᕐᒥᑦ. ᑕᓯᕐᒥᒡᒍᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᖅᓴᐅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᖃᓯᕐᒍᓪᓗᓂᓗ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᒃᐱᕆᐱᓪᓕ ᖃᕐᓕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᖅᑕᕐᓕ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᑖᒪᓂᖃᐃ ᓯᑎᐱᒥᕈᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᒃᐱᕆᐱᓪᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔪᕐᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓕ? ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᐊ ᐅᑕᐸᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᓕ ᐅᑕᐸᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᔪᕐᒍᖁᔪᕐᒥᑉᐸ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ ᓱᓕ ᒪᕐᕉᐃᓐᓇᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᐅᑕᐸᓗᓂ ᐃᑉᐸᕐᓕᓕᑕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑲᑉ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᕋᖅᑯᕐᒥᑦᑐᖅ. ᓱᓕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᒪᔪᓯ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᓯᕙᒥᑦ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᒪᓂ ᓯᓪᓯᒥᓚᔪᖅ. ᓱᓕ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᖅᑕᖃᓕᖅᐸ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒃᑕᖅᐸ ᑖᒪᓂ ᓯᓪᓯᒥᓯ. ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒍᒧ ᒪᓕᓲᖕᒍᖅᑯ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᓯᒥᖕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᕈᐱᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᑦ.

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐄ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒥ.

ᓯᑯ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: ᓯᑯ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᓐᑲᔅᑐᒥᓗ (Lancaster Sound) ᐅᑉᐱᕐᓂᐱᑦ ᐊᓯᔪᕐᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓕ?

ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐄ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ. ᓴᑦᑑᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑯ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒑᓕ. ᒫᓐᓇᑕᐅ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒍᖅᑯᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᑦᑑᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯ. ᓱᕐᓗ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᑯᓗᒃᑲᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓚᐅᖅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᒪᓗᐊ ᒪᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑲᓂᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂ ᓯᑯᐃᓕᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒡᒐ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᒃᑲᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᕐᒧᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᒥᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᐸ ᒪᓂ ᑐᓄᓂᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ?*
ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐅᖅᑯᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅ. ᓯᑯᓇᓵᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑕᐃᓐᓇᕋᒥ ᐃᔾᔪᑎᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐲᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅ. ᑕᒡᒐ ᐅᖅᑯᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄᖃᐃ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓂ ᑐᓄᓂᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦᑕᐅ?*
ᒥᓴᖅ: ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒑᓕ ᓯᕐᓗᖃᐃ 5ᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐸᓗ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓂ ᑐᓄᓂᑦᓯᐅ ᓴᕐᕿᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑯᓯᓕᖅᐸᑦᑕᐅ?*
ᒥᓴᖅ: ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂᕈᓯᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓂᖕᒍᓂ ᓴᕿᐃᖕᒍᓂ ᓯᕿᐅᖅᑯᕐᒥᑦ. ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄ ᒪᓕᖕᒪᑖ. ᓯᓚᒻᒪ ᓯᕿᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓵᓕᖅᑯᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖅᑯᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄᖃᐃ. ᓱᕐᓗ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᑯ ᓯᕿᓵᓕᕐᓱᖅ ᓯᑯ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᑯ ᓯᕿᓴᓴᐃᖕᒥᒃᑲᖅ. ᓯᓚ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᓕᖅ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓇᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑲᑕᐅᖕᒪᖔᑦ?*
ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᖃᐃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓂᖅᓴᒃᑯ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᔨᔪᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒥᑎᑦ, ᐊᕐᒥᐊᔭᐃᓐᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᕈᔭᐃ. ᓯᕿᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᒪᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓇᓯᓐᓚᑎᒃᓗᒍ ᓯᕐᓗ ᑎᑭᓵᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᔨᓕᖅᑐᐃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓇᓐᓕ ᓂᕿᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑯᓯᓕᖅᐸ?*
ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐃᓚᖕᒥᖃᐃ. ᓯᕐᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᓐᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓂᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄ ᐃᓯᖅᑲᓕᓯᖕᒍᓕᖅᑐᐃ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑦᓯᒥᖕᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕆᔭᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑉᐳᑦ.*
ᒥᓴᖅ: ᐄ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦ.

Paul Ejangiaq - August 7, 2001

Ivory Gull
J: *Have you seen this bird?*
P: Yes.
J: *Have you seen the ivory gull in your area?*
P: Yes.
J: *Have you consistently seen ivory gulls in your area?*
P: Yes.
J: *Have you ever seen an ivory gull nest?*
P: No, but I've heard of ivory gull nests across Admiralty Inlet.
J: *Do you know when ivory gulls first arrive?*
P: No.
J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*
P: Shrimps and Arctic cod.
J: *Do you know where ivory gulls fly in the spring to find food?*
P: Here in the sea.
J: *Do ivory gulls associate with other animals?*
P: Ivory gulls associate with glaucous gulls near the ice during springtime.
J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the summer?*
P: Not as much.
J: *How about in the fall?*
P: Not as much.
J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving?*
P: I haven't paid attention to it.
J: *Have you seen ivory gull numbers go up or down or have you noticed any changes in their numbers?*
P: I noticed that there used to be more ivory gulls in the spring during the spring seal hunt. Now there isn't as much.
J: *Have you got any thoughts of why?*
P: I haven't concerned myself with it.

Long-tailed Duck
J: *Have you seen this bird?*
P: Yes.
J: *Have you seen long-tailed ducks in your area?*
P: Yes.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed ducks consistently?*
P: Yes, however, there does not seem to be as long-tailed ducks around lakes today.
J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*
P: Yes.
J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat in the spring?*
P: Shrimps and other foods that I don't know of.
J: *Do long-tailed ducks associate with other animals?*
P: Sometimes with eider ducks, however, they associate more within their own species.
J: *Have you seen long-tailed ducks in the summer and do you know what they eat during this time?*
P: I've seen long-tailed ducks in lakes; however, I don't know what they eat.
J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat during the fall?*
P: No, because long-tailed ducks leave early.
J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?*
P: Nothing comes to mind.
J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck numbers go up or down or have you noticed any changes?*
P: There used to be lots of long-tailed ducks around the ice in the spring but now there isn't as much.
J: *Have you got any thoughts of why?*
P: I think they've moved off to other areas.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Have you noticed changes in the sea ice in and near Arctic Bay?*
P: Yes, the ice is thinner. In the wintertime it was more dangerous to travel on because the ice was thinner.
J: *Have you any thoughts of why?*
P: The winter wasn't as cold. Around January the land doesn't emit as much mist anymore because the climate isn't as cold anymore.
J: *Have you noticed any changes in the polynyas?*
P: The polynyas aren't as strong anymore. They are more dangerous because they are thinner now, however, the number of polynyas hasn't changed.
J: *Does the ice break-up earlier now that the ice is thinner?*
P: There doesn't seem to be much change there.
J: *Have you observed any changes in the number of seabirds or changes in the number of other sea animals? Have you noticed any changes in their habits?*
P: No change for birds. There aren't as many seals but my father told me that their numbers go through cycles. There aren't as many narwhals but I suspect that they've just moved off because of motor noises.

ᐹᓪ ᐃᔅᓴᖕᒋᐊᖅ - ᐊᐅᒐᔅ 7, 2001

ᓇᐅᔮᖅ
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᓇ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᐅ?
ᐹᓪ: ᐄ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᐅ?
ᐹᓪ: ᐄ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᐱᐅ ᓄᓇᕕᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ?
ᐹᓪ: ᐄ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐃᐸᓐᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᐹᓪ: ᐋᒃ. ᑐᓴᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᖓ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐃᐸᓐᕕᖓᓂ ᐋᑦᒍᓗᑎ ᐃᓐᓚᑦ (Admiralty Inlet) ᐊᑭᐊᓂ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?
ᐹᓪ: ᐋᒃ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ ᑭᓱᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒍᑦ ᓂᕆᐸᖕᒪᖔᑕ?
ᐹᓪ: ᑭᖑᒃᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᕐᓂᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ ᓇᒍ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᑎᖕᖄᑦᑕᖓᖓ ᓂᕿᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᖅᑐᑎᑦ?
ᐹᓪ: ᑕᓇ ᑕᒪᓂ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?
ᐹᓪ: ᓇᐅᔮᕐᓂᑦ ᓯᑯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒍᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒥᑦ?
ᐹᓪ: ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᒃ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᓐᓂ?

ᑖᕝ: ᑕᑯᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᒃᑲ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᖓᓪᓕ ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓲᖑᔪᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᖏᑦᑐᖓ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓇᐅᔮᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᖔ ᐅᐸᒍᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᖔ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖠᒍᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᐃᓪᒪᖓ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ.
ᑖᕝ: ᐃᓯᒪᒋᒃᑕᖏᑕᕋᓕᐅᓇ.

ᐊᒡᒋᐊᔪᒃ
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒡᒋᐊᔪᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐄ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒡᒋᐊᔪᖏᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐄ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᐱᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐄ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᓯᕙᑦ ᐅᓄᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑰᔨᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᒫᓐᓇ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐃᐸᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐄ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᒡᒋᐊᔪᐃ ᓂᕆᒃᑕᖑᖔ ᐅᐱᕐᖠᒍᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᑭᖑᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑕᕋ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ ᐊᒡᒋᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖑᖓ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐃᓃᓂᒃᑯ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯ ᑕᑯᒃᑕᖅᐱᒥᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐄ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐃᔨᒪᖏᑦᑐᖓ ᑭᓯᒥ ᓂᕆᒃᑕᖓ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᓪᓕ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓵᓕᒃᑕᕐᒪᑎᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᖓᓕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓲᖑᔪᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐅᔾᔨᕆᖏᑦᑐᖓ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᐊᒡᒋᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᖔ ᐅᐸᒍᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᖔ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᐃ ᐅᐱᕐᖠᒍᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᐃ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓚᓕ ᐃᓯᒪᕕᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐃᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᓕ ᓅᒃᑎᖅᑐᐃ ᐊᓯᐊᓄ.

ᓯᑯ
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕙᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑕ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐄ. ᓯᑯ ᑐᒪᖓ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐ. ᐅᑭᐅ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᕈᔪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᑯᒍᑦ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᐃᓯᒪᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᕙ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐅᑭᐅ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᐅᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪ. ᐅᐱᕐᖑᒃᓴᐸᓗᒃᑯ ᔫᓄᐃᐊᓕᐸᓗᖕᓂ ᓄᓇ ᐳᔫᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖓ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓴᕐᕿᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᓚ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓯᒪᖅᑰᔨᓕᖅᐸ?
ᑖᕝ: ᓴᕐᕿᐃᑦ ᓴᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᓇᖏᐊᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕋᒥ. ᖃᓯᐅᓂᖏ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖏᑦᑐ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓱᓕᒃᑕᓕᖅᐸ ᐅᐸᒍᓂ ᐅᓯᔾᔨᖏᑉᐸ?
ᑖᕝ: ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓗᐊᖅᑰᔨᖏᑦᑐᖅ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᖏᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᕿᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᓂ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᑦ?
ᑖᕝ: ᑎᖏᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖏᑦᑐᐃ. ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐅᓄᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᐃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑖᑕᒪ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐ ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᖅᑭᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᑕᖓᑎᒎᖅ. ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᑑᒑᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᓄᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᐃ, ᐃᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᐅᓄᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᐃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᒧᑦ.

David Kalluk - August 8, 2001

Ivory Gull
J: *What is your name?*
D: David Kalluk.
J: *Do you still actively go out hunting and camping on the land and sea today?*
D: Yes.
J: *Have you seen this bird before?*
D: Yes I have. It is an ivory gull.
J: *Have you consistently seen the ivory gull in and around Arctic Bay?*
D: Yes although I don't see them as much as I did in the past. We do see ivory gulls today during the spring at the floe edge when we're out hunting.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull nests or ivory gull colonies?*

D: No I have not seen ivory gull nests or their colonies.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start arriving around the Arctic Bay area?*

D: I start seeing ivory gulls arriving around June. We often see ivory gulls when we're eating seals at the floe edge.

J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*

D: They eat seal meat and seal fat. They scavenge the animals that we catch.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the summer?*

D: I used to see more ivory gulls in the past during the summer. I don't see them as often during the summer anymore. There also used to be a lot of ivory gulls in the fall.

J: *There used to be a lot of ivory gulls in the fall?*

D: Yes.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving?*

D: Like most other birds, ivory gulls tend to start leaving in September.

J: *Have you observed any changes in the number of ivory gulls? Have their numbers gone up or down or have their numbers remained unchanged?*

D: I think that the ivory gull numbers around Arctic Bay have decreased. I used to see more ivory gulls in the past.

J: *Do you know why their numbers have decreased?*

D: I've heard that ivory gulls don't nest in one area but that they move to different areas to nest now and again. Maybe the ivory gulls that nested near here have now moved to different areas to nest and that may be why we don't see them as often anymore.

J: *Do you think that ivory gulls rely on ice?*

D: I don't think they rely so much on ice but they do seem to fly around ice, not necessarily because the rely on ice though.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

D: The information I've provided is only based on what I've seen and on my experience on the land and sea.

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen this bird?*

D: Yes I have. They are long-tailed ducks. I do see long-tailed ducks, however, I don't see as much of them near Arctic Bay as I did in the past. There seemed to be more of them during the springtime in the past. I think some long-tailed ducks nest here, however, more of them nest further north. I haven't been up that way this spring so I don't know their current status, however, I think there is typically more long-tailed ducks up that way.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*

D: Yes.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start arriving?*

D: Around June. Long-tailed ducks start gathering along broken up shoreline ice during the spring. I also see a lot of long-tailed ducks along the floe edge.

J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat during the spring?*

D: They eat animals that live at the sea or lake-bottom. I don't know what specific type of animal they eat though.

J: *Do you see long-tailed ducks during the summer?*

D: Yes.

J: *Do you see long-tailed ducks during the fall?*

D: Yes. I see long-tailed ducks with their young around August.

J: *Do long-tailed ducks associate with other birds?*

D: They associate with eider ducks. Long-tailed ducks typically nest near eider ducks that are nesting as well.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?*

D: Long-tailed ducks start leaving around September.

J: *Do you know if long-tailed duck numbers have changed?*

D: I think long-tailed duck populations around Arctic Bay have decreased. However, I don't know if their numbers further north from Arctic Bay has changed. I used to see more long-tailed ducks in the past around Arctic Bay.

J: *Do you know why their numbers have gone down?*

D: I don't know whether their population numbers are actually decreasing.

J: *Do you think that long-tailed ducks rely on ice?*

D: Whether long-tailed ducks actually rely on ice – I don't know. However, they are more summer time and water type birds.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

D: I have nothing further to add.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Have you observed any changes in the ice conditions around Arctic Bay?*

D: Ice conditions typically changes over the years. Sometimes the ice melts early and sometimes it's fairly late. If the ice forms late in the season than there is an early break-up. If the ice forms early than there is a late break-up. However, for about the past 3 years or more it has been fairly windy from all directions and that has caused early break-ups.

J: *Have you observed whether or not the ice has gotten thinner or thicker or has it remained unchanged?*

D: Well the ice this fall formed fairly late. And I have observed that the ice is thinner now.

J: *Was the late ice formation because of strong winds?*

D: Yes.

J: *Have you observed any changes around polynyas or have there been no changes there?*

D: It seems that the currents are a lot stronger in polynyas now.

J: *You haven't observed any changes in the number of polynyas then?*

D: There haven't been any changes in the number of polynyas.

J: *Does the ice tend to break-up sooner now?*

D: I've already said that when the ice forms later in the season than the break-up tends to occur earlier. During late-winter and early spring when we were out hunting seals on the ice I noticed that the ice along the shore was a lot thinner at that time.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

D: I have nothing further to add.

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ ᑲᓪᓗᒃ - ᐊᐅᒐᔅ 8, 2001

ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑭᓇᐅᕕᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᑕᐃᕕᑎ ᑲᓪᓗᔪᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓱᓕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄ ᓱᓕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐆᒥᖓᓕ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄ ᐅᓇ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖑᓇ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᕕᒥᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄᖑᒐᓗᐊ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᑎᑑᕈᓐᓂᖅᑐ. ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕐᕙᐊᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔ ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᓯᓈᒥᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᕋᓯᒃᓗᑕ ᖁᓚᖕᒥᖅᓯᑦᓗᑕᐃᓛ ᑕᑯᓲᖑᔭᕗᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑯᓗᐃᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᑎᑐ ᐊᒃᐲᒥᔦᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᐃᕙᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᐃᕙᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦᓕ ᖃᖓ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒧᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᑕᒫᓂ ᔫᓂᕈᔦᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᕙᑦᑕᓖᕐ. ᐅᓇᓂ ᖁᓚᖕᒥᖅᓯᑦᓗᑕ ᐱᓚᒃᕕᒥᔭᑦᑎᓄ ᓂᓇᐦᕕᒥᔭᑦᑎᓐᓄ ᐅᓂᖃᑦᑕᓲᖑᖕᒪᑕ. ᔫᓂᒥᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᑕᑯᒐᔪᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕗ ᑕᐅᓇᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᒃᐳᓇᕕᑦᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᓂᕆᐸᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᐅᖅᓱᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᑎᐅ ᓂᖀᖕᒥᓐᓂ. ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕈᔪᖕᓂ ᓂᖀᖅᑲᓯ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᐱᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄᖑᐸᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᔫᒐᓗᐊ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᒐᔪᓗᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᒃᑲ. ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᑯᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᓕᖔᖓ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑯᓘᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔫᒐᓗᐊ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᑯᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᖑᓕᕋᖓ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᒃᐳᓇᕕᑦᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᑕᒫᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ ᓯᑎᐱᒥᕈᔮᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓲ. ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓕᒫᑎᑐ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓲᖑᖕᒪᑕ ᓯᑎᐱᕆᐅ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕋᖕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ? ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖏᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᐹᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᔨᔪ ᒫᓂᓕ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂ. ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᑎᑑᕈᓐᓂᖅᑐ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᒐᔪᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᓪᓛᓗᓕᖅᑐ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᓄᐃᓪᒪᑦᓕ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᓕᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᑐᓴᐅᕐᒥᒐᒃᑭ ᑕᑉᐸᓂᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᒍ ᐃᐸᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᓪᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓄᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᖃᑦᑕᓲᖑᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᐸᑉᕕᒥᔭᖓᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒍᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐ ᐊᓯᖕᒫᖕᓗ ᐃᐸᑉᕕᖃᑦᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐ. ᓅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᕈᑎ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕋᔭᖅᐳᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓕ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓕ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᓯᒥᕕᒥᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓗᐊᕐᓲᖏᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᒐᔪᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᔪ. ᑕᒫᓂ ᓯᑯᖃᖅᑐᒥᒐᔪᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᔪ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕ ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᑖᑉᕙ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ ᒪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᒃᑯ.

ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔮᒃ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐆᒥᖓᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕿᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃ ᐅᑯᐊ. ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓲᖑᖕᒥᔭᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᖓᓂ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᓕᕈᕚᔭᑦ ᒫᓂᓕ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥ. ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᕙᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔫᒐᓗᐊ ᐊᐸᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ. ᒪᑯᐊ ᓯᒡᔭ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑎᖃᑦᑕᓕᕋᖕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᒥᓲᖑᔭᐃᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᒪᖀᖃᑦᑕᓲᖑᖕᒪᑎ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᓚᖏ ᐃᐸᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᖅᑑᒐᓗᐊ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᐸᑉᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔫ ᑕᑉᐹᓂ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᐅᐸᓚᐅᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᖕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᖕᓗᒍ ᐹᓂᓕ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂ. ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᓚᐅᖅᑐ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔫ ᐃᐸᑉᕕᖓᓂᑦᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔮᖕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦᓕ ᖃᖕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕋᖔᑕ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᑕᒫᓂᑦᑕᐅ ᔫᓂᒥᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᒡᔭ ᐃᒪᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᖕ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓯᒡᔭᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᑯᕈᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒫᓂᒐᓗᓲᖑᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓕᕋᖕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᓈᖕᓗ ᐅᓇᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᔭᐅᓗᐊᓲᖑᖏᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᕋᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓲᖑᖅᑰᔨᔪ ᓯᓈᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᕙᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐃᖅᑲᕿᐅᑕᕈᔪᖕᓂᑦ. ᐃᒪᐅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦᑐᓂ ᓂᕆᓇᓯᔫ. ᑭᓯᓪᓚᑦᑖᒥ ᓂᕆᓲᖑᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑕᕋ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦᑕᐅ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕋᕕᒋᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦᓕ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦᓕ. ᕿᑐᖕᒐᑯᓗᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᖃᑎᒥᓕᖅᓗᓂᒥᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᒫᓂ ᑕᒫᓂᓕᓲ, ᐊᐅᒐᔅᓯᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᒥᑏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᔭ ᐱᖃᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕐ. ᒥᑏ ᐃᐸᑉᕕᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃᑦᑕᐅ ᐃᐸᑉᕕᓲᖑᔭᐃᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦᓕ ᖃᖕ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕋᖔᑕ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᑕᒫᓂᑦᑕᐅ ᓯᑎᐱᕆᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓲᖑᖕᒥᔭᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᕋᖕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᖅᑰᔨᔪ ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂ. ᑕᐅᐸᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᐸᑉᐱᓪᓚᑦᑖᕐᒥᓐᓂ ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕ ᐅᖃᓗᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᒥᑦᑐᖕ ᐊᒥᓲᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᖕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᒫᓂ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᒐᔫᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓗᐊ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᓄᐃᓪᒪᓕ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓪᓚᑦᑖᕿᒪᖕ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᖕ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔭᐃᓪᓕ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᓯᒥᕕᒥᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓪᓚᑦᑕᕿᒪᖕᒋ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑦᑐᖕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᖅᓯᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᓂᕿᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᓗ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᔅᓯᒥᖕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑐᖕ.

ᓯᑯ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕿᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᕋᖕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐊᕐᓴᒍ ᐊᑉᐳᑮᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᓪᒪᒍ. ᐃᓛᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓵᓕᓚᐅᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᕐᒥᓵᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᑐ. ᓯᑯᓇᓵᖅᑐᕕᓂᐅᔭᓵᖕᒐᒥ ᓄᖕᒍᓵᓂᖅᓴᐅᓲᖑᖕᒪ. ᓯᑯᓵᓕᔭᓵᖓ ᓄᖕᒍᖕᒥᖕᓯᓵᖅᓴᐅᓲᖑᖕᒍᑦᓗᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᓴᒍ ᐱᓪᓚᓯᑦ ᐅᔅᑖᓂᓗᑭᐊ ᓯᓚ ᐊᓄᕿᓚᔭᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᓗ ᓯᓚᓗᕈᓗᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᑲᖅᑕᖅᓗᓂᓗ ᓇᑭᕈᓘᔭᖅ ᐊᓄᕿᖅᐸᒃᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓯᕿᒃᓯᕿᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᔪᖕᑕ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᓐᓇᓕ ᓯᑯ ᓴᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓂ ᐃᔅᔭᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑰᔨᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐃᓛ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᑯᓇᓵᖅᑐᐊᓗᓪᓚᐅᖅ. ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᑯᒍᖃᐃ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᓄᕿᖅᓂᑯᒍ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄ ᐊᓄᓂᕆᒍᑦ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓴᕐᕙᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᖅᑰᔨᐸᑦᑕᐅ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᖅᑰᔨᖅᐸᑦ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᓱᕐᓗ ᓴᕐᕙᐃ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᖕᒥᕿᓴᔪᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᓂᖅᓴᓗᓕᖅᑐ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᖅᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᓪᓗᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓴᕐᕙᐃᑦᓕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎ?*

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᑦᑐᐃᓪᓕ ᐅᑯᐊ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓯᑯᐃᕐᓵᓕᖅᑦᑕᕐᑰᓕᕐᐸ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᑉᐸᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᓐᓇᕐᐸ?
ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᖅᑲᐅᒐᑦᑯ ᓯᑯᓇᓴᕐᓵᓪᒥᑦ ᓄᓐᒍᓴᕋᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓰᓐᒍᓪᒪ. ᐅᑭᐅᓐᒍᐸᓗᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᐸᓪᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᓐᒍᓇᓱᓪᓕᕆᕙᑦᑕᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᑎᕋᓱᓪᓕᕆᕙᑦᑕᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᒃᐸᓗᐊ ᓴᑦᑐᑯᓗᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪ.
ᔮᐃᓴᓐ: ᑦᓯᒥᕐᒪᓪᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᓐᓂᕈᐱᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᑦ.
ᑕᐃᕕᑎ: ᐄ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᓐᓂᕐᑐᖓ.

Kautaq Joseph - August 8, 2001

Ivory Gull

J: *What is your name?*

K: My name is Kautaq Joseph. I was born on April 5, 1931. My place of birth is Bylot Island, which is located between Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay.

J: *Do you still actively go out on the land and waters to go camping and hunting?*

K: Yes I do and I often go out on the land during early spring around the beginning of May.

J: *Have you seen this bird before?*

K: Yes, that is an ivory gull and I have and I continue to see them.

J: *Do you see the ivory gull near and around Arctic Bay?*

K: Yes, I often see ivory gulls around, especially around early June. When hunters catch a seal and when we are eating a seal, even during the evening, ivory gulls quickly start flying overhead and landing nearby our catch.

J: *Have you consistently seen ivory gulls near and around Arctic Bay?*

K: Yes I have seen ivory gulls ever since I was a child, however, there aren't a lot of ivory gulls around.

J: *Have you seen ivory gull nests?*

K: No I have not seen ivory gull nests.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start arriving?*

K: I know that ivory gulls start arriving and gathering into Admiralty Inlet around June. A small number of ivory gulls initially start to arrive in May, however, most of the ivory gulls are here in June.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the summer?*

K: I don't see ivory gulls right near Arctic Bay, however, they can be seen further out from Arctic Bay.

J: *Do you see ivory gulls in the fall?*

K: I don't go out on the land and the waters as much during the fall. People do see them though before they start leaving again.

J: *Do you know what ivory gulls eat during the spring?*

K: They scavenge whatever food is available and I think they eat Arctic cod as well. I know that in the spring around June and July that there are lots of small and large Arctic cod and ivory gulls probably feed on them as well as zooplankton.

J: *Do ivory gulls associate with other birds?*

K: I think they associate with herring gulls and glaucous gulls.

J: *Do you know when ivory gulls start leaving?*

K: They start leaving around the beginning of September before the start of winter.

J: *Have you observed whether or not there have been any changes in the number of ivory gulls here? Have ivory gull numbers gone up or down or have their numbers remained unchanged?*

K: I can't tell if ivory gull numbers have changed because there aren't a lot of them that I see for me to tell. The only time that I see the most of them gathering is along the floe edge during the spring.

J: *Do you think that ivory gulls rely on ice?*

K: Yes because they use the ice to clean the food that they've scavenged.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

K: Yes I'm finished thank you.

Long-tailed Duck

J: *Have you seen this bird before?*

K: Yes I have. That is a long-tailed duck. I have seen long-tailed ducks but I don't know of a large population here. I start seeing them around the middle of June. The ice doesn't break-up until the middle of June and long-tailed ducks frequent along the broken up ice. They also frequent lakes as well.

J: *Do you consistently see long-tailed ducks?*

K: Yes I have consistently seen long-tailed ducks. I can't say whether their numbers are increasing or decreasing because I only typically see long-tailed ducks in small numbers.

J: *Have you seen long-tailed duck nests?*

K: No I have not seen long-tailed duck nests.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start arriving?*

K: Long-tailed ducks start arriving when the ice along the shores breaks-up. They like to frequent along the broken up shoreline more so than in lakes during the spring.

J: *Do you see long-tailed ducks during the summer?*

K: I don't see long-tailed ducks as often during the summer. I do sometimes see them but only in small numbers.

J: *Do you see long-tailed ducks during the fall?*

K: Birds often gather together before they leave so I have seen long-tailed ducks before they start leaving.

J: *Do you know what long-tailed ducks eat during the spring?*

K: They eat zooplankton that live along the bottom of the lake and sea.

J: *Do you know where long-tailed ducks go to feed?*

K: During the spring the ice along the mouths of rivers tends to break-up earlier and I often see long-tailed ducks diving in those areas.

J: *Do long-tailed ducks associate with other birds?*

K: I don't often see them associating with other birds but I do sometimes see them near eider ducks.

J: *Do you know when long-tailed ducks start leaving?*

K: Long-tailed ducks probably start leaving around September like other birds.

J: *Have you observed any changes in long-tailed duck numbers?*

K: I don't know whether or not long-tailed duck numbers have changed or how many of them there are currently.

J: *Do long-tailed ducks rely on ice?*

K: I don't know if they rely on ice or not. Long-tailed ducks do, however, search for broken-up ice.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

K: Yes I'm finished thank you.

Arctic Bay Sea-Ice

J: *Have you observed any changes in the ice conditions around and near Arctic Bay or the ice conditions at Lancaster Sound?*

K: The ice definitely has changed from the past seasons. Multi-year ice are typically very thick and they usually get blown near Arctic Bay and I think some multi-year ice even comes from as far away as Greenland, however, I noticed that multi-year ice has recently gotten significantly thinner.

J: *Do you know why the ice is thinner now?*

K: I typically go out camping and hunting around May and June and I first noticed how thin the ice was during those months. I think that the seawater is warmer now maybe because the climate is also warmer.

J: *Have you observed any changes in the polynyas?*

K: There aren't any polynyas near Arctic Bay but there are polynyas in Admiralty Inlet and I heard from hunters that went out to that area in May that the polynyas are more dangerous today because the ice is significantly thinner.

J: *Does the ice break-up any sooner today or has there been no changes there?*

K: The ice typically breaks-up when there are strong winds during the spring. But I don't think it is all that windy here so I don't think that the ice breaks-up any sooner. The ice, however, was significantly thinner because I could also see how the overall color of the ice was dark.

J: *Have you observed any changes in any of the birds here?*

K: Seabirds now arrive here earlier.

J: *Have you observed any changes in the marine wildlife?*

K: I don't know whether there have been any changes there.

J: *If you have nothing further to add on this topic than we are finished.*

K: Yes I'm finished thank you.

ᑲᐅᑕᖅ ᔪᓴᑉ - ᐊᐅᒐᔅ 8, 2001

ᓇᐅᔦᖅ
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑭᓇᐅᕕᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᑲᐅᑕᖅ ᔫᓴᑉ. ᐃᓅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᐊᐃᐳ (April) 5, 1931ᒥᑦ. ᐃᓅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᕕᓂᐅᔪᖓ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ. ᓴᓐᓂᖏᓐᒥ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐ ᐊᑎᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐹᓕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓐ (Bylot Island).
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᓕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓲᖑᕕᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐄ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖓ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᓵᖑᓕᕋᖓ. ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓱᒍ ᒪᐃᒥ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᒥᖓ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐄ ᓇᐅᔦᖑᓇ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕋ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔦᑦᓕ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓂ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᒃᑲ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᔫᓂᖕᖑᓕᕋᖓ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᕋᖓᑕᓗ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᖑᓗᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᕿᓚᒥᑯᓪ ᖃᐃᓱᖑᖓᑕ, ᐊᒃᓯᐊᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᐃ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᑯᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ ᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᐃᓚᖏᓂ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐄ ᓄᑦᑲᐅᑎᓪᓗᖓ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑲᓂᒃᑲ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓘᖕᒥᑦᑐ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᐃᐸᕐᕕᖑᓂᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐋᒃᑲ ᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᐃᐸᕐᕕᖑᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒥᑦᑐᖓ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕋᖕᓛᑕ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓗᐊᖅᑕᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖕᓕ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᓗᑎ ᐃᓐᓚᑦᑐᑦ (Admiralty Inlet) ᑎᑭᒐᔾᔭᒃᑐᑦ ᔫᓂᒥᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᒪᐃᒥ ᑎᑭᖅᑳᓯᒥᐊᖅᓱᑎ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᖅᐸᖏᑦᑐ ᒪᐃᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᔫᓂᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᓕᓲ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔦᑦᓕ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᑉᐸᓂ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓄ ᑕᑯᓚᔪᖕᒥᑦᑐᖓ. ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᔫᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᐃᒦᓂ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᑦ ᓅᓯᒪᓗᐊᖅᐸᖏᓐᓇᒪ ᑕᐃᑉᐸ. ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᔭᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑳᖏᓐᓂᖓ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᐸᓪᓕᖕᓛᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐄ ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕕᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒡᖁᓂᑦ. ᐅᒡᖁᓂᑦ ᓂᕆᒐᔭᖕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓗᐊᕐᒥᑦᑕᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᒐᓗᐊ ᐅᒪᔪᕕᓂᖅᓂ ᓂᕆᒐᔭᒃᑐ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᔫᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔪᓚᐃᒥᑦ ᑖᒥᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᒥᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᓯᐊᓗ ᐅᓚᖅᓯ ᒥᑭᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᔪᒥᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕆᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓗ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔦᑦᓕ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᓱᕐᓗ ᕐᑯᑉᓯᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦᑕᐅ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔦᑦᓕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕋᖕᓛᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕈ ᒫᓐ ᑖᒥᓂ ᓯᑎᐱᕆᐅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᕈᔪᖓᓂ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᓴᖃᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔦᑦᓕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᑦ? ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᔨᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖏᓐᓇᖅᐸ ᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑕᒃ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᖏᓪᓚᑦ. ᐅᓄᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥ ᑕᑯᔪᖕᒍᓚᓚ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᖏᑦᑑᓗᓗᐊ ᐅᓄᐸᓗᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃ ᓯᓈᓂ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᐅᔦᑦᓕ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐄ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐ ᓴᓂᖅᑎᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᓂᕆᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᐅᔪᓐᓂᔭᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᕕᓂ ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓂ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓚᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᔅᓯᒥᖓ ᓇᐅᔦᑦᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᑎᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᖅ.*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐄ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒥ.

ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᒃ
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᒥᖓᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᒃ ᐅᓇ. ᐄ ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᖕᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᓗᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᒡᔪᖓ. ᔫᓂᒥ ᑕᑯᒪᔭᓕᕆᖕᒍᔪᖓ. ᔫᓂᐅ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕ ᕿᑎᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᔫᓂᐅ ᑖᒥᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᑎᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᕆᖕᒍᔪᒪ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᑳᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᐃᑲ ᑕᓯᕐᒍᓐᓇᕐᒥᔭᒪᓗᐊ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑳᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐄ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᔪᒃ. ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖑᓇᕐᒥᑦᑐᖓ. ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖑᓇᕐᒥᑦᑐᖓ. ᐅᓄᓗᐊᕐᒥᑦᑐᒥ ᑕᑯᐸᒃᑲᒪ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐃᐸᕐᕕᖑᓂᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕕᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕐᒥᑦᑐᖓ ᐃᐸᕐᕕᖑᓐᓂ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖓ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕋᖕᓛᑕ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᒥᑦᑐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᒧ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪ ᓯᑯ ᓯᕿᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᖓ ᑎᑭᓕᓲ. ᓱᓴᒥᓕᔭᓪᓚᑦ ᑕᓯᒥᓕᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᒻᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦᑕᐅ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ. ᐃᑳᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᓯᖃᐃᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ.

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᑯᓪᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᒋᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᑲᑎᙵᓕᔾᔪᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᒪᓕᕌᖕᒪᒥ ᑕᒪᙵ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᓪᓕ ᐃᓛᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᔪᒃᑲᑦᑕᐅ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓪᓕ ᑭᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᓂᕆᕙᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐋ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒃᑲ. ᑭᖑᖕᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᒪᑦᑕᐅ ᐃᖅᑲᕐᒥᐅᑕᕈᔪᖕᓂ ᓂᕆᔫ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓇᒍᖕᒐᐅᖃᑦᑕᖃᖕ ᓂᕿᖕᖑᓂ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓯᓕᕋᖕᒐ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᓱᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒃᑲ ᐃᒪᕿ ᑰᖕᒥᔫ ᐊᒡᒍᐊᓂᑦ ᓯᕋᒃᓴᕋᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖕᒐᓗ. ᓯᕋᓗᐊᖕᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑰ ᐊᑖᓂᒐᔾᔪ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓪᓕ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐ ᑕᑯᓗᐊᖅᐸᖕᒥᑦᑕᒃᑲ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᙵᓕᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓗᖕ ᒥᑎᕐᓂ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᖃᖕ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᑦᑕᕆᖕᒑᑕ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒥᓂ ᓯᑎᐱᓇᐅ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᐸᒃᑐᒃᓴᐅᒥᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᙵ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᐊᒥᔨᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᖃᖕᒐ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᒪᖕᒐ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖕᒥᑦᑐᖕᒐ. ᖃᖕᔨᐅᖕᒪᑕᖕᒐ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖕᒥᑦᑐᖕᒐ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃᓪᓕ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᐊᓃᑎᖃᕋᓯᒥᐱᒋᑦ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐊᓃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᑦᑕᒃ. ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᐃ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᕿᓂᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᓯᑯ ᓯᕋᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᐊᓪᒥᐊᔪᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᐱᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐋ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒥ.

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ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᕿᑦᑐ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒥᔭᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᓚᖕᑲᔅᑐᓴᐅᓐᑎᑦᑐ (Lancaster Sound) ᓯᑯ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᖃᖕᒑᑕ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐋ ᐊᒃᓯᐊᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᒍ ᐊᒃᔨᒥᔪᓐᓂᖅᑐ. ᓯᑯᑐᖃ ᑎᑭᔾᔪᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐅᖕ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓐᓄ ᓱᕐᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᑕ ᒥᒃᓴᓂᖕᒐᔾᔪᖕᒪᑕ ᓯᑯᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒃᔪᓂᑐᐊᑎᐊᖕᒍᔪ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᖁᔪᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓕ ᐊᒃᓯᐊᓗ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪ ᓯᑯᑐᖃ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᖃᓄᐃᓪᒪᓪᓕ ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᐸ ᒫᓐᓇ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᕋ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᒥᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒪ ᒪᐃᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᔾᔪᖕᒍᒪᒪ ᓯᑰᖃᑕᐅᔾᔪᖕᒍᓪᓗᖕᒐ ᔫᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᓯᐊᓗ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪ. ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᕋᓕ ᑕᕆᐅᖃᐃ ᓂᓪᓕᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᖃᐃ ᓂᓪᓕᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕿᒪᖃᐃ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᐅᔾᔨᕆᕕᓪᓕ ᓴᕐᐸᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᐅ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᓴᕐᐸᕿᑦ ᖃᓂᒃᓴᖕᒥᐊᓇᑦᑕ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒥᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᑦᒧᓘᑎ (Admiralty) ᑲᖕᒥᖅᓗᐊᓘ ᕿᖕᒍᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᓕᐅᒐᓗᐊ ᑖᒥᓂᓕ ᓴᕐᐸᒐᓛᖕᒍᒐᓗᐊ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᒪᐃᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᓚᐅᖅᑐᖕᒐ ᓇᖕᒥᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᐊᓗᓕᖅᑐᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᕐᐸᖃᕈᔪᖅᑐ ᓯᑯᒍ ᓴᑦᑐᑯᓘᓕᕋᒥᒍᖅ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᖅᑰᔨᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᐸ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖕᒐᓇᖅᐸ ᑖᓐᓇ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖕᒐᓕ ᐊᓄᕌᖃᑦᑕᕋᖕᒐ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ ᓯᕋᒃᓴᕋᐃᑦᑐᑯᓘᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᔭᖅ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᓄᓇᖃᕐᒥᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᐸᒃᑕᖕᒐᓕ ᓱᕐᓗ ᓯᕋᓈᓴᖃᑦᑕᔾ. ᓵᑦᑐᑯᓗᓐᓂ ᓯᑯ ᑕᓄᐅᖕᒐᓕ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕋᒃᑯ ᕿᓂᖅᓯᓪᓚᓇᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᒪ ᓵᑦᑐᑯᓘᓂᑯᒍᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᓯᑯ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕿ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᔨᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑕᐅᖕᒍᔾᔨᐸᑦᑕᐅ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓪᓕ ᑕᓄᐅᕿᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᕿᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᓴᕋᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖕᒥᑦᑐᖅ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᒑᒍᒥᑦ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑕᐃᒪᓕᕐᑕᐅ ᐃᒪᕿᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑕᐅᖕᒍᔾᔨᐸ?*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖕᒥᑦᑕᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ.
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ: *ᑖᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᐱᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐳᒍᑦ.*
ᑲᐅᑕᖅ: ᐋ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒥ.